

भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

14
2

सं. 1]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जनवरी 5, 1980/पौष 15, 1901

No 1] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1980/PAUSA 15, 1901

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate pagling is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—पंक्ति 3—उप-वाणि (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राष्ट्रसेव प्रशासनों को छोड़ कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए सांविधिक घावेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 1979

का. आ. 1.—एकाधिकार एवं निवृत्तिकारी आपार प्रधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 51) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (१) के अनुसरण में, बंद्रीय सरकार एन्डडारा मैसर्स बैक नाइट हाईलम लिमिटेड के कठित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पजीकरण (पजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 1316/76) के निरस्तीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 23/16/79-एम०-1/एम०-3]
मी० खुणलदाम, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 15th December, 1979

S.O. 1—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the Registration of M/s. Bakelite Hylam Limited under the said Act (Certificate of Registration No 1316/76)

[No 23/16/79-MI./M-111]
C KHUSHALDAS, Director

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 1979

का. आ. 2.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कास्ट एण्ड वर्क्स एकाउटेन्ट्स रेग्लेशन्स, 1959 के विनियम 20 के लाई (ख) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के भृतपूर्व वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय (कम्पनी विधि प्रशासन विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का नि आ. 2118, तारीख 19 सितम्बर, 1959 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में क्रम संख्या 36 और उससे सम्बन्धित प्रविष्टि के प्रचाल निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“37. केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा संचालित दिल्ली उच्च स्कूल प्रमाण-पत्र परीक्षा (12 वर्ष)।”

[फा. मं. 2/9/78-सी एल -5]
के एन रामचन्द्रन, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1979

S.O. 2.—In pursuance of clause (b) of regulation 20 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the late Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Company Law Administration) No. S.R.O. 2178 dated the 19th September, 1959, namely :—

In the said notification after serial number 36 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial number and entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"37. Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination (12 years), conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi."

[F. No. 2/9/78-C.L.V]
K. N. RAMCHANDRAN, Dy. Secy.

गृह मन्त्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 3.—भारत सरकार के गृह मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 389(अ) तारीख 7 जुलाई, 1979 में अल्ट्राविड भास्मों के न्यायतिरीकरण के लिए भारत सरकार के गृह मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 444(अ) तारीख 1 अगस्त, 1979 द्वारा गठित विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिकरण ने, जिसमें एकमात्र न्यायमूर्ति श्री एन० इशोतोम्बी मिह न्यायाधीष, गोहाटी उच्च न्यायालय है, अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि अधिकरण का अब बना रहना अनावश्यक है।

मतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 (1967 का 37) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश करती है कि इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से उक्त अधिकरण अस्तित्व में नहीं रह जाएगा।

[सं० III/11014/12/79-एन० ₹ 1]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1979

S.O. 3.—Whereas the "Unstarred Activities (Prevention) Tribunal" consisting of Shri Justice N. Ibotombi Singh Judge of the Gauhati High Court, constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 444 (E) dated the 1st August, 1979, to adjudicate upon the matter contained in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 389 (E) dated the 7th July, 1979 has completed its work;

And whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the continued existence of the said Tribunal is unnecessary;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), the Central Government hereby directs that the aforesaid Tribunal shall cease to exist with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

[No. III-14014/12/79-NE, II]

Div.

100. 10

Date of

1979

का० आ० 4.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 (1967 का 37) की धारा 30 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 7 जूलाई, 1979 की तारीख से एकमात्र न्यायमूर्ति एन० इशोतोम्बी सिह, न्यायाधीष, गोहाटी उच्च न्यायालय है।

विधायणा की थी कि मिजो मेशनल फ़स्ट और उसके द्वारा स्थापित विधायण, अन्य निकाय जिनके प्रत्यारूप तथाकथित मिजो नेशनल आर्मी भी है, विधिविरुद्ध संगम है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 1 अगस्त, 1979 को विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिकरण का गठन किया है जिसमें एकमात्र न्यायमूर्ति एन० इशोतोम्बी सिह, न्यायाधीष, गोहाटी उच्च न्यायालय हैं।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम वो धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 2 अगस्त, 1979 को उक्त अधिसूचना उक्त अधिकरण के समक्ष यह न्यायतिरीकरण करने के प्रयोजनार्थ निर्देशित कर दी थी कि उक्त संगम को विधिविरुद्ध धोषित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण है या नहीं।

और उक्त अधिकरण ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, 2 नवम्बर, 1979 को एक आदेश किया है,

यह अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (4) के अनुसरण में, उक्त अधिकरण के उक्त आदेश को प्रकाशित करती है, प्रार्थत् —

आदेश

विधि विरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिकरण के समक्ष (अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना देखिये)

[सं० III-14014/12/79-एन० ₹ 1]
आर० वी० पिल्ले, निवेशक (एन० ₹ 1)

S.O. 4.—Whereas the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967), declared on the 7th July, 1979, the Mizo National Front and the other bodies set up by it, including the so-called Mizo National Army, to be unlawful associations;

And whereas the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, constituted on the 1st August, 1979, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, consisting of Mr. Justice N. Ibotombi Singh, Judge of the Gauhati High Court,

And whereas the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, referred the said notification to the said Tribunal on the 2nd August, 1979 for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the said associations unlawful;

And whereas the said Tribunal, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act, made an order on the 2nd November, 1979;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said Order of the said Tribunal, namely :—

BFFORE THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) TRIBUNAL

Reference under Section 4(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (Act 37 of 1967) :

In Re : Mizo National Front and other allied bodies including the so-called Mizo National Army.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Ibotombi Singh.

For the Mizo National Front and other allied bodies including the so-called Mizo National Army.

None appears.

Mr. A. R. Barthakur.

Senior Advocate

Mr. P. Barthakur, Advocate.

Venue of the sitting Assam House, New Delhi.

Dates of hearing. 23-10-79 and 30-10-79

Date of Order. :—2-11-79

ORDER

Singh J.—This Tribunal was constituted by the Central Government on the 1st of August, 1979, in exercise of its powers under Section 5(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"). The Central Government issued Notification No. III-14014/12/79-NE.I dated, New Delhi, the 7th July, 1979, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, in its issue, dated 7th July, 1979, declaring the "Mizo National Front" and other bodies set up by it, including the so-called "Mizo National Army" to be unlawful associations, and the said Notification has been referred to this Tribunal in terms of Section 4 of the said Act, for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there is sufficient cause for declaring the associations mentioned in the Notification unlawful.

This Tribunal, on receipt of the Reference under Section 4(1) of the Act, issued notices calling upon the "Mizo National Front", the so-called "Mizo National Army" and other bodies set up by the Front as to why these associations should not be declared unlawful, in terms of the aforesaid Notification issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs bearing No. III-14014/12/79-NE. I, dated New Delhi, 7th July, 1979. Notices were duly published and served as required under the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and this Tribunal was satisfied from the records of this case that they were duly served.

In spite of what is stated above, none of these parties appeared before this Tribunal, and the Tribunal was left with no other alternative but to proceed with the enquiry ex-parte in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

The Central Government, however, appeared before this Tribunal and submitted an affidavit and filed also a number of documents in support of the aforesaid Notification. The Tribunal, on perusal of the said Notification, dated 7th of July, 1979, and the affidavit filed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the various documents filed in this behalf, and after hearing Shri A. R. Barthakur, Senior Advocate, on behalf of the Central Government, framed as many as six issues in order to determine whether the Notification in question may be confirmed or not.

The issues are :—

(1) Whether the Mizo National Front (hereinafter referred to as 'the Front') has openly declared its objective the formation of an independent Mizoram comprising the Union Territory of Mizoram and the adjoining areas of Manipur and Tripura inhabited by Kukis and Mizos and thereby bring about secession of the said areas from the Union of India ?

(2) Whether in order to achieve the objective mentioned in Issue No. 1, the Front has set up organisations and other bodies including the Mizo National Army ?

(3) Whether in furtherance of its aforesaid objective, the Front has been indulging in various illegal acts, by deploying the said armed forces as mentioned in Issue 2, such as, attacking the civil Government and the civil population in the Union Territories of Mizoram, Cachar district of Assam, Manipur and Tripura and also the security forces and also acts of arson, looting, intimidation against the civilian population, recruitment of persons to the said force, imposition of taxes on civil population and collection of funds for its organisation ?

(4) Whether the Front has, to achieve its objective mentioned in Issue No. 1 above, maintained contacts with foreign countries through its organisations and armed forces with a view to securing finance and armed assistance and training for the so-called Mizo National Army and has secured such assistance ?

(5) Whether in pursuance of its objectives as mentioned in Issue No. 1 the Front issued notices to all non-Mizos to quit Mizoram by 1st of July, 1979, and in a bid to enforce the said notices, whether the members of the Front have taken recourse to violence and murder ?

(6) Whether the Government of India is justified in issuing the Notification No. III-14014/12/79-NE. I dated New Delhi 7th July, 1979, published in the Gazette of India, in its issue dated 7th July, 1979, declaring the Front and the other bodies set up by it including the so-called Mizo National Army to be unlawful associations and the said Notification may be confirmed or is liable to be cancelled ?

The Central Government at the time of hearing of this enquiry examined two witnesses, namely, Shri R. V. Pillai, Director, N.E., Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, and Shri B. N. Chaturvedi, Superintendent of Police, S.B./C.I.D. of Mizoram Police, Aizawl, in support of their case, and through these witnesses, as many as 35 documents have been proved in support of the aforesaid Notification.

In order to pass appropriate orders in terms of Section 4(3) of the Act, the Tribunal proceeds to examine the evidence on record in regard to the various issues framed by it. The evidence on record relating to issue No. 1, namely whether the Mizo National Front has openly declared as one of its objectives the formation of an independent Mizoram comprising the Union Territory of Mizoram and the adjoining areas of Manipur and Tripura inhabited by the Kukis and Mizos and thereby bring about secession of the said areas from the Union of India is that of Shri R. V. Pillai, Director, in the Ministry of Home Affairs, North Eastern Region and Shri B. N. Chaturvedi, Superintendent of Police, S.B./C.I.D. of Mizoram Police posted to Aizawl. Shri Pillai, in his capacity as the Director in the Ministry of Home Affairs in charge of North Eastern Region, has been dealing with the matters relating to this region which includes Mizoram and the adjoining areas of Manipur and Tripura mentioned in Issue No. 1. He has produced documents, namely, Exhibits 2, 3, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 28 and Shri Chaturvedi proved Exhibits 32, 33, 34, and 35 in support of Issue No. 1. Exhibit 2 is a document which shows that the Mizo National Front declared independence in respect of the areas comprised in the Union Territory of Mizoram and its adjoining areas inhabited by the Mizos and Kukis. Exhibit 16 clearly shows that the declared aim of the M.N.F. is to struggle for independence. Exhibit 17 issued directives forbidding newspapers from publishing any news pertaining to M.N.F. and also shows the results of the election held by the Front. Exhibit 18 clearly shows that M.N.F. personnel were determined to fight "till Independence was achieved" and not to discuss, in any future talk, anything short of "Mizo Freedom." Exhibit 32 clearly indicates that the Front declared independence for Mizoram and Exhibit 33 proves the working of an independent Parliament and a Council of Ministers for Mizoram. Exhibit 35 is also one of such documents which clearly proves the working of a parallel Government in Mizoram under the Front. Exhibit 3 is the Constitution of Mizo National Front. A reference to this constitution, in addition to other documentary evidence mentioned above, makes it abundantly clear that the declared aim of the Front is the formation of an independent Mizoram with an independent Government as if Mizoram were not an integral part of India. The evidence on record clearly proves that the area over which the Mizo National Front claims to be a sovereign and independent State comprises not only the present Union Territory of Mizoram but also the adjacent Mizo and Kuki inhabited areas of Manipur and Tripura, and as such, this issue is answered in the affirmative.

Issue No. 2 relates to the setting up of organisations and other bodies including the Mizo National Army for realisation of the objective mentioned in Issue No. 1. The evidence in connection with this issue is to be found in Exhibit 5

which contains the names of C.Os., Strength and arms holding of various Brigades and Battalions of the Mizo National Army. Exhibits 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 24, 26, 30, 31, and 34 are also in support of the fact that the Front has set up organisations and other bodies including Mizo National Army with a view to achieving the objectives mentioned in Issue No. 1, and as such, this issue is answered in the affirmative.

There is plethora of evidence on record, specially Exhibits 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 25, 26, 31 and 35 to prove that in furtherance of its declared objectives, the Front has been indulging in various illegal acts by deploying its armed forces, such as, attacking the civil Government and the civil population in the Union Territory of Mizoram, Cachar district of Assam, and Manipur and Tripura and also the security forces and also acts of arson, looting, intimidation against the civilian population, recruitment of persons to the said force, imposition of taxes on civil population and collection of funds for its organisations. There is also evidence of Shri Pillai and Shri Chaturvedi which lends support to the allegations which are covered by this issue. In view of the evidence on record, this Tribunal is of the opinion that this issue must be answered in the affirmative.

Issue No. 4 relates to maintenance by the Front of contacts with foreign countries through its organisation and armed forces with a view to securing financial and armed assistance and training for the Mizo National Army for achieving by the Front its declared objectives as mentioned in Issue No. 1. In support of this issue, the Central Government led oral testimony of Shri R. V. Pillai and Shri Chaturvedi apart from the documentary evidence as found in Exhibits 11, 12, 13, 14, 25 and 32. Exhibit 32 needs special mention as this letter was addressed by Shri Laldenga to the then President of Pakistan, the Field Marshall Ayub Khan on 20th September, 1966, requesting him for (a) recognition of independence declared by the people of Mizoram, (b) permission for contact with foreign embassies of friendly countries and (c) in and out passage permit for persons and goods through Pakistan. Thus, there is sufficient evidence on record to show that the Front has collected a huge quantity of arms and ammunitions from foreign countries including China and obtained financial assistance and training from such countries. The Tribunal is left with no other alternative but to answer this issue in the affirmative.

Issue No. 5 relates to the issue of notices to all non-Mizos to quit Mizoram by 1st of July, 1979 and the members of the Front taking recourse to violence and murder for enforcement of the aforesaid notices. Apart from the documentary evidence as disclosed by Exhibit 21 which is a "Quit Mizoram Notice" dated June 1, 1979, recovered by the Security Forces from near the dead body of late R. C. Choudhury, S.D.O. P.W.D. at Saitual on 13th June, 1979 and Exhibit 30, which is a notice displayed at Aizawl on 10/11th July, 1979, indicating that since 1st of July had passed, killing of any non-Mizos in Mizoram, seizure and destruction of goods and properties were permissible besides threatening that any non-Mizos still remain behind was to be killed except those non-Mizos in the employ of Churches, there is the oral testimony of Shri R. V. Pillai. Evidence led before this Tribunal leaves no room for doubt that the Front has not only issued notices to all non-Mizos to quit Mizoram by 1st of July, 1979 but also in a bid to enforce the said notices, the members of the Front had taken recourse to violence and murder. This issue is decided accordingly in the affirmative.

In regard to the last issue, in view of the findings on the other issues, the Tribunal is of the opinion that the Mizo National Front and the other bodies set up by it including Mizo National Army are unlawful associations, as defined in Section 2(g) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, and the Central Government was justified in declaring the above associations to be unlawful, by issue of the aforesaid Notification, in exercise of its power under Section 3(1) of the Act. And this Tribunal accordingly confirms the declaration in the aforesaid Notification, under Section 4(3) of the Act.

N. IBOTOMBI SINGH, Tribunal
[No. III-14014/12/79-NE(I)]
R. V. PILLAI, Director

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 5.—अन्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप ममूह मनोरजन कर (संशोधन) विनियम, 1979 (1979 का 6) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 जनवरी, 1980 को उस सारीख के रूप में नियत करती है जिससे उक्त विनियम प्रवृत्त होगा।

[न० य०-11023/1/78-य०टी०पा०]
प०० प००० मेहता, उप-मंत्रिव

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1979

S.O. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Regulation, 1979 (6 of 1979), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of January, 1980, as the date on which the said Regulation shall come into force.

[No. U-11023/1/78-UTL]
P. S. MEHTA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 6.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (मध्य के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) विनियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुमरण में निम्नलिखित वार्तायनों को, जिसके कर्मचारीवन्दन ने हिन्दू का कार्यालयक जान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करता है :

- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ०सु०ब० यूनिट, भारतीय बाय निगम (बाय भड़ार डिपो), बीषाषाट, पटना (बिहार)।
- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, भारतीय कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निधि लिमिटेड, जी० टी० रोड आई० टी० आई० कानपुर-16 (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, एफ०सी० आई० (एफ०सी०एन०पी०) मैक्सी रोड, पोस्ट बास्स नं० 25, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश)।
- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, एच० आ० सी० प०० रसायनी जिला-कोलाबा (महाराष्ट्र)।
- प्रभारी श्रविकारी का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, भारतीय बाय निगम (बाय भड़ार डिपो) फुलवारी शरीफ पटना (बिहार)।
- कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, बालको, कोरखा, जिला बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)।
- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, आई० डी० पी० एन० जापिकेप, डाकखाना-दीरभद्र, जिला देहगढ़न (उ० प्रदेश)।
- कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, भीकोरिटी पेपर मिल होशगावाला (मध्य प्रदेश)।
- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, भारतीय यूरोनियम कार्पोरेशन लि०, (य० सी०आई०एन०) डा० जाकुरुडा जिला निहमन (बिहार)।
- सहायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, के० आ० सु० ब० यूनिट, हिम्मतसान प्रस्तीकायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्पणी पुना (महाराष्ट्र)।

11. महायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, स्पेशल एज्लीकेशन सेटर, अमरपुरावाद (गुजरात)।
12. उप महानिरीक्षक का कार्यालय, केंद्र ग्रौंटोंग्रौंट कंपनी इस्पात मंडल, लिमिटेड बॉर्डरो इस्पात मिर्टा (विहार)।
13. महायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, बैलाईला लोट अयस्क पार्टीजना, इंडिग्जिट नं० 14, डाकखाना-किरन्तुना, जिला बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश)।
14. महायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, राक्षा नाम्र पर्मियाजना, शा० राया, जिला गिर्जम (विहार)।
15. कमांडेट का कार्यालय नं० श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, शाई पूर्सी एल, वडोदा शा० पैट्रोकेमिकल्स, जिला बद्रेवा (गुजरात)।
16. भड़ायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, राफ्टीय उवंश्व लिमिटेड, पार्सिपत (चियाणा)।
17. महायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, व० श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, राजकीय अर्थीय एवं धारोद मंडल, नीमन (मध्य प्रदेश)।
18. उप महानिरीक्षक का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, शिलाई इस्पात मंडल, भिलाई (मध्य प्रदेश)।
19. प्रधानावार्य, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० प्रांगन्ध केन्द्र, मैक्टर-3, भिलाई-490001 (मध्य प्रदेश)।
20. उप महानिरीक्षक का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० भार अभ्यालैण नियम निल०, देहड़वाटर गिल्डोरिटी बिर्डीजन, राचा०-१ (विहार)।
21. कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, घंतडी नाम्र पर्मियाजना, घंतडी नामर, जिला अनुमस्तु (गजस्थान)।
22. महायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, बैलाईला अयरल और प्रोजेक्ट, डिपोजिट नं० ५, डाकखाना वचैनी, जिला अस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश)।
23. महायक कमांडेट का कार्यालय, केंद्र श्री० मु० व० यूनिट, एन एम ई सी, हीरा खनन परियोजना, मध्यांत खदान, पन्ना (मध्य प्रदेश)।

[सं० 12017/1/79—हिन्दी]

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1979

S.O. 6.—In pursuance of sub rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices, the staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, FCI (FSD), Dighaghhat, Patna (Bihar).
2. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporations of India Ltd., (ALMICO) G.T. Road, ITI, Kanpur (U.P.).
3. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, FCI (FCNP), Maxi Road, P.B. No. 25 Ujjain (M.P.).
4. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Hindustan Organic Chemicals, P.O. Rasayani, Distt. Kolaba (Maharashtra).
5. Office of the Officer-in-Charge, C.I.S.F. Unit, FCI (FSD) Phulwarisarif, Patna (Bihar).
6. Office of the Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit BALCO KORBA, Distt. Bilaspur (M.P.).
7. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, I.D.P.L. Rishikesh, P.O. Virbhadra, Distt. Dehradun (U.P.).
8. Office of the Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit Security Paper Mill, Illoshangabad (M.P.).

9. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Utanum Corporation of India Ltd. (UNCIL) P.O. Jagududa—832102, Dist. Singhbhum (Bihar).
10. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri Poona (Maharashtra).
11. Office of the Assistant Com. I.S.F. Unit, Space Application Centre, (Gujarat).
12. Office of the D.I.G., C.I.S.F. Unit, Bokaro Steel Ltd., Bokaro Steel City (Bihar).
13. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Dep. No. 14, P.O. Kirindul, Distt. Bastar (M.P.).
14. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Rakha Copper Project, P.O. Rakha, Distt. Singhbhum, (Bihar).
15. Office of the Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, IPCL Baroda, P.O. Petrochemicals, Distt. Baroda, (Gujarat).
16. Office of the Assistant Commandant, CISF Unit, National Fertilizer Ltd, Panipat (Haryana).
17. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Government Opium & Alkd. Works Neemuch (M.P.).
18. Office of the D.I.G., CISF Bhilai Ispat Ltd., Bhilai (M.P.).
19. Principal, CISF Training Centre, Sector-III, Bhilai-490001 (M.P.).
20. Office of the D.I.G. CISF, Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. Hqrs. Security Division, Ranchi-4 (Bihar).
21. Office of the Commandant, CISF Unit, Khetri Copper Complex, Khetri Nagar, Distt. Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan).
22. Office of the Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. Unit, Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Dep. No 5, P.O. Bacheli, Distt. Bastar (M.P.).
23. Office of the Assistant Commandant, CISF Unit, NMDC, Diamond Mining Project, Panna (M.P.).

[No. 12017/1/79-Hindi]

का० आ० 7.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों का, जिसके कर्मचारिकृति में हिन्दी का कार्यालयिक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :

1. कमांडेट, पहला बटालियन, भारत मिलियन सीमा पुलिस, माकंत 56८० पौ० श्री०।
2. कमांडेट, दूसरा बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, जोशीमठ, जिला चमोली (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
3. कमांडेट, तीसरी बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, ग्राम व पोस्ट अफिस सराहन बुशेहर, तहसील-रामपुर, जिला शिमला (हि० प्र०)।
4. कमांडेट, चौथी बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, मन्तनगर, श्रीनगर (जम्मू कश्मीर)।
5. कमांडेट, पात्ती बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, डाकखाना मंडी का डांडा जिला-उत्तरकाशी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।
6. कमांडेट, छठी बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, डाकखाना रिकांग, थी०, जिला—किनौर (हि० प्र०)।
7. कमांडेट मात्ती बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, डाकखाना व तहसील नहाण, जिला-मिर्जापुर (हि० प्र०)।
8. कमांडेट शाठी बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, डाकखाना-पिरखी डारा श्रीदेहाट, सीमांगू, जिला—पिरीरामगढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश)।

4. कमांडिंट, बैलिक ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, भा० ति० सी० पु० पोस्ट वाक्स नं० 7 जिला कुल्लू (हिमाचल प्रदेश)।

10. कमांडिंट, टेलीकाम बटालियन, भा० मि० सी० पु० दार्शनाना थ जिला शिवपुरी (म० प्र०)।

11. उत्तर-हिमाचलीक (हि० प्र०) भा० ति० सी० पु०, जै. पी. प्र० पोस्टवाक्स नं० 1(1), शिरका (हि० प्र०)।

12. उत्तर-हिमाचलीक (य. पी.) भा० ति० सी० पु०, लाकखाना, सीमा द्वार, हन्दा नगर, फेज-3 वेहरादत (उत्तर प्रदेश)।

13. कमांडिंट नवोट बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, डार्शनाना-हरेना, जिला शिवपुरी (मध्य प्रदेश)।

14. कमांडिंट, ट्रॉपिकल बटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, सीमा नगर, चंडीगढ़ (प० प्र०)।

15. कमांडिंट पिल्टर आकादमी (हाड़म अकादमी) भा० ति० सी० पु०, कैम्प श्रीनी, डार्शनाना, जार्मानिय, जिला-चमोरी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।

16. कमांडिंट, हाड़म अकादमी, भा० ति० सी० पु०, कैम्पलैन, पास्टर मसूरी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।

17. उपमानानिरीक्षक (टी०) भा० मि० सी० पु०, डोबकोटेज, मसूरी (उ० प्र०)।

18. उपमानानिरीक्षक (जमू. व कमीर) भा० ति० सी० पु०, लाकखाना सन्तनगर, श्रीनगर (जमू. व नज्मीर)।

19. कमांडिंट, कोम्बेट ट्रिग (हाड़म अकादमी) भा० ति० सी० पु० मसूरी (उत्तर प्रदेश)।

20. कमांडिंट, एम० एम० ग्री० यटालियन, भा० ति० सी० पु०, टिगरी कैम्प महरौमी, नई दिल्ली।

21. कमांडिंट, नवी बटालियन भा० ति० सी० पु० मार्फत 56 ए० पी० ओ०।

22. सेन्ट्रल रिकार्ड कार्यालय, भा० ति० सी० पु०, नेहरू प्लैस, नई दिल्ली।

[सं० 12017/1/79-हिन्दी]

S.O. 7.—In pursuance of sub rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices, the staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi :

1. The Commandant, I Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, C/o 56 A.P.O.
2. The Commandant, II Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Joshimith, Distt. Chamoli (U.P.).
3. The Commandant, III Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Vill. & P.O. Sarahan Bushehr, Tehsil-Rampur, Distt. Simla (H.P.).
4. The Commandant, IV Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Sant Nagar, Srinagar (J&K).
5. The Commandant, V Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. Mahi-ka-Danda, Distt. Uttarkashi (U.P.).
6. The Commandant, VI Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. Reokong Peo, Distt. Kinnaur (H.P.).
7. The Commandant VII Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. and Teh. Nahan, Distt. Sirmor (H.P.).
8. The Commandant, VIII Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. Mirahi via Didihat, Seemagarh, Distt. Pithoragarh (U.P.).
9. The Commandant, Basic Training Centre, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.B. No. 7 Distt. Kulu (H.P.).
10. The Commandant, Telecom Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. & Distt. Shivpuri (M.P.).

11. Dy. Inspector General (H.P.), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, G.P.O. P.B. No. 1(1) Simla (H.P.).
12. Dy. Inspector General (U.P.), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. Seema Daur, Iudra Nagar, Phase-III Delhi Dun (U.P.).
13. The Commandant, Support Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. Kaila, Distt. Shivpuri (M.P.).
14. The Commandant, Transport Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Seema Nagar, Chandigarh-3 (U.T.).
15. The Commandant, Winter Craft Wing (Hads Academy) Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Camp. Auli P.O. Joshimith, Distt. Chamoli (U.P.).
16. The Commandant, Hads Academy, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Kainvale Estate, Mussoorie (U.P.).
17. Dy. Inspector General (T), Indo-Tibetan Border Police Dov Cottage, Mussoorie, (U.P.).
18. Dy. Inspector General (J&K), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, P.O. Sint Nagar, Srinagar (J&K).
19. The Commandant, Combat Wing, Hads Academy, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Mussoorie.
20. The Commandant, S.S.G. Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police Tigi Camp., Mehrauli, New Delhi
21. The Commandant, IX Battalion, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, C/o 56 A.P.O.
22. Central Record Office, Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

[No. 12017/1/79-Hindi]

क० १० आ० ८.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजसाधा (मध्य के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के व्युत्परग में निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिसके कर्मचारियन्दन ने हिन्दी का कार्यालय ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, प्रधिसूचित करती है—

1. कार्यालय पुलिस महानिरीक्षक गै० 1, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, हैदराबाद।
2. कार्यालय पुलिस महानिरीक्षक से०-2, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, कलकत्ता।
3. कार्यालय पुलिस महानिरीक्षक से०-1, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, जिलागं।
4. कार्यालय पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, पटना।
5. कार्यालय पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, काहीमा।
6. कार्यालय पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, हैदराबाद।
7. कार्यालय पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, हैदराबाद एंजल।
8. कार्यालय निवेशक, आन्ध्रप्रदेश सुरक्षा अकादमी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, माउन्ट आबू, राजस्थान।
9. कमांडेट प्रूप केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, रामगढ़।
10. कमांडेट प्रूप केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, सोनामपुर।
11. कमांडेट प्रूप केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, दुग्धपुर।
12. कमांडेट, प्रूप केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नीमच।
13. कमांडेट, प्रूप केन्द्र, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नालगुर।
14. केन्द्रीय दूधियार बडार, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, रामगढ़।
15. केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण कालेज, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, नीमच।
16. रंगलट प्रशिक्षण कालेज, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, बड़बाहा।

[सं० 12017/1/79-हिन्दी]

S O 8—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby authorises the following offices the staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi

- 1 Office of the Inspector General of Police Sec 1, CRPF Hyderabad
- 2 Office of the Inspector General of Police Sec 2, CRPF, Calcutta
- 3 Office of the Inspector General of Police Sec 4, CRPF, Shillong
- 4 Office of the Dy Inspector General of Police, CRPF, Patna.
- 5 Office of the Dy Inspector General of Police, CRPF, Hyderabad
- 6 Office of the Dy Inspector General of Police, CRPF, Kohima
- 7 Office of the Dy Inspector General of Police, CRPF, Aizawl
- 8 Office of the Director, Internal Security Academy, CRPF, Mt Abu, Rajasthan.
- 9 Commandant, Group Centre CRPF, Rampur
- 10 Commandant, Group Centre, CRPF, Mokamagh
- 11 Commandant Group Centre CRPF, Durgapur
- 12 Commandant, Group Centre CRPF, Neemuch
- 13 Commandant, Group Centre, CRPF, Nagpur
- 14 Central Ordnance Depot, CRPF, Rampur
- 15 Central Training College, CRPF, Neemuch
- 16 Rangruti Training College, CRPF, Barwaha

[No. 12017/1/79-Hindi]

(4) वेतन और लेखा अधिकारी का कार्यालय (केंद्रीय सूची),
नई दिल्ली।

(5) केंद्रीय वेतन और लेखा अधिकारी का कार्यालय (केंद्रीय सूची),
रांची।

[संख्या 12017/1/79- हिन्दी]

कैलाशचन्द्र कनकन उप-सचिव,

S O 9—In pursuance of Sub rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices, the staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi—

- 1 Principal Accounts Office Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
- 2 Pay and Accounts Office (Scutti), New Delhi
- 3 Pay and Accounts Office (Census) New Delhi
- 4 Office of the Controller of Accounts, (Internal Audit), New Delhi
- 5 Pay and Accounts Office (J B), New Delhi
- 6 Pay and Accounts Office (I T B P), New Delhi
- 7 Pay and Accounts Office (D C P W) New Delhi
- 8 Pay and Accounts Office (C I S F), New Delhi
- 9 Regional Pay and Accounts Office (C I S F), Ranchi.

[No. 12017/1/79-Hindi]

K C KANKAN, Dy Secy

वित्त भवालालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 1979

प्राय-कर

का० आ० 9.—प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की शारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उप-खण्ड (iii) का प्रनुसरण करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री आर० पी० अग्रवाल का, जो केंद्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रधीन कर वसूली अधिकारी की प्रक्रिया का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करती है।

2 यह अधिसूचना, श्री प्रार० पी० अग्रवाल द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यभार संभालने की तारीख में लागू होगी।

[स० 3093 (का०स० 404/127(क०व०म०-आगरा) /79-आ० क०म०क०)]

ए० बेकटरमन, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 11th December, 1979

INCOME TAX

S O 10—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri R P Agarwal being a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act

2. This Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri R. P. Agarwal takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 3093 (F. No. 404/127(TRO-Agra)/79-ITCC)]

H. VENKATARAMAN, Dy. Secy.

(ग्राहिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रशासन)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 11.—बैंककारी विभागमन प्रधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) के उपबन्धों से नेशनल बैंक आफ पाकिस्तान, कलकत्ता और हबीब बैंक लिमिटेड, बन्वाई को दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 1979 के एमओ 3949 में मंजूर की गयी छुट को 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक एक बर्ष की अवधि तक के लिये और बढ़ती है।

[संख्या 15(33) बी०ओ०-III/78]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1979

S.O. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, extends for a further period of one year till the 31st December, 1980, the exemption granted in S.O. 3949 dated the 19th December, 1970 to the National Bank of Pakistan, Calcutta and the Habib Bank Ltd., Bombay from the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 11 of the said Act.

[No. 15(33)-B.O.III/78]

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1979

का०आ० 12.—बैंककारी विभागमन प्रधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपबन्ध, 30 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि के लिए, कर्नाटक बैंक लिमिटेड, मगलौर पर उम सीमा तक नागू तकी होंगे जहां तक इनका संबंध इस बैंक द्वारा जिस बीजापुर के जामलाडी के मध्य-राजिस्ट्रेशन प्रभाग के अन्तर्गत स्थित 58 और 69 नम्बरों वाले दो व्याली स्थानों की जिसकी प्रत्येक की माप 110' × 30' है, अचल सम्पत्ति की घारिता से है।

[संख्या 15(6) बी०ओ०-III/79]

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1979

S.O. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions

of Section 9 of the said Act shall not apply upto 30th December, 1980 to the Karnataka Bank Ltd., Mangalore, in respect of the immovable property consisting of two open sites bearing plot Nos. 58 and 69 measuring 110' × 30' each situated within the sub-registration division of Jamkhandi, Bijapur District, held by it.

[No. 15(6)-B.O. III/79]

का०आ० 13.—बैंककारी विभागमन प्रधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के उपखण्ड (i) और (ii) के उपखण्ड इस प्रधिसूचना की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक बैंक आफ प्रमगीवा पर उम सीमा तक नागू तकी होंगे जहां तक उक्त उपखण्ड इस बैंक के आस स्थित मुळ्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी को हड्डस्ट्रीयल क्रेडिट एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड जो भारतीय कमानी प्रधिनियम के अधीन पर्जीकृत एक कम्पनी है, के बोर्ड में निवेशक के रूप में कार्य करने पर प्रतिवधि लगाने हैं।

[संख्या 15(39) बी०ओ०-III/79]

S.O. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the said Act shall not apply to the Bank of America for a period of one year from the date of this notification insofar as the said provisions prohibit its Chief Executive Officer in India to function as a director on the Board of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd., a company registered under the Indian Companies Act.

[No. 15(39)-B.O. III/79]

का०आ० 14.—बैंककारी विभागमन प्रधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 10 के उपबन्ध 31 मार्च, 1980 की अवधि तक बड़ी दोग्राह बैंक लिं. हॉमियारपुर पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[संख्या 15(40) बी०ओ०-III/79]

एन० डॉ० बड़ा, अवर मन्त्री

S.O. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 10B of the said Act shall not apply to the Bari Doab Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur till the 31st March, 1980.

[No. 15(40)-B.O. III/79]

N. D. BATRA, Under Secy.

तर्दि दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1979

सारणी

का० आ० 15.—गोद्वारकूल बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रक्रीण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (ब) (1), के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, बैंक शाक इंडिया, बी० आ० मद्रास मुख्य कार्यालय, इरावेल्लो चेट्टी स्ट्रीट, मद्रास के विशेष सहायक, श्री नादादुर सम्पत की उक्त बैंक के कर्मचारियों, जो कि कर्मकार हैं, का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए 17 दिसम्बर, 1979 में प्रारम्भ होने वाली और 16 दिसम्बर, 1982 की समाप्त होने वाली प्रवधि के लिए भारत सरकार, विन मद्रास एकीकण विभाग को 4 विसम्बर, 1972 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ०-९-४/३२/७२-बी० आ०-१ (खण्ड III) -4 के प्रत्यंगत नियुक्ति किये गये श्री बी० एम० विट्टिन के स्थान पर बैंक शाक इंडिया का नियोगक नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० १४/७९-बी० आ०-१]
बलदेव सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1979

S.O. 15.—In pursuance of sub-clause (b)(i) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby appoints Shri Nadadur Sampath, Special Assistant, Bank of India, B.O. Madras, Main Office Eiavallu Chetty Street, Madras as a Director of the Bank of India for a period of three years commencing on 17th December, 1979 and ending with 16th December, 1982 to represent employees of the said Bank who are workmen in the place of Shri V. M. Chitnis appointed under the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) No. F. 9-4/32/72-BO. I (Vol. III)-4, dated 4th December, 1972.

[No. F. 9/14/79-BO. I]
BALDEV SINGH, Jt. Secy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(*Rural Planning and Credit Cell*)

Bombay, the 18th December, 1979

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 16.—Please read 'Grameena' for 'Grammena' appearing in the last line of notification S.O. No. 629(E) (RPCC No. 168/INCL/59-(A)-79) dated the 1st November, 1979 published in part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India extra-ordinary of the same date.

[No. RPCC. 168/INCL/59(A)-79]
M. V. HATE, Executive Director

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमाशुल्क समाहर्ता का कार्यालय

बंगलौर, 28 नवम्बर, 1979.

सीमाशुल्क

का० आ० 17.—सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 2, उपधारा (34) द्वारा दिए गए अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए समाहर्ता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क कनिंघम समाहर्तालय बंगलौर, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमाशुल्क कनिंघम समाहर्तालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में सीमाशुल्क के समाहर्ता के रूप में नियुक्त होने के कल्पनाकृत एवं दृष्टिकोण समाहर्तालय सारणी के कालम-1 में दर्शित अधिकारियों को "उपर्युक्त अधिकारी" (प्राप्त आफिसर) के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए जिनका उल्लेख सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के विभिन्न धाराओं में निहित है, जो सारणी के कालम 2 में प्रतिविट्ठ है नियुक्त करते हैं।

(1)

(2)

प्रधीनक सीमा नथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद धाराएँ 61, 63 तथा 73
प्राप्त

[संख्या 7/79/सी० सं० VIII/1/4/79 मी० 2]
रवीन्द्रनाथ शुक्ल, समाहर्ता

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE
Bangalore, the 28th November, 1979
CUSTOMS

S.O. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (34) of section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore, having been appointed as Collector of Customs, within the jurisdiction of the Karnataka Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, hereby assigns to the officers mentioned in column 1 of the table below, the functions of the "Proper Officer" referred to in the various sections of the Customs Act, 1962 given in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the table:

TABLE

(1)

(2)

Superintendent of Customs and Sections 61, 63 and
Central Excise 73.

[No. 7/79/C. No. VIII/1/4/79 C2]
R. N. SHUKLA, Collector

वाणिज्य, नागरिक आपरेंस मंत्रालय

तर्दि दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 18.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन देश एवं जीवर मर्केट्स एंसोमियेशन लिमिटेड, बंबई द्वारा मान्यता के नवीकरण के लिये किये गये आवेदन पर बायदा बाजार प्रायोग के परामर्श से विचार करके और यह भवाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐसा करना व्यापार के हित में और लोकहित में भी होगा, एनद्डारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 के द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुये उक्त एसोमियेशन को प्रथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रवृत्त मुम्बई माधाराण खण्ड अधिनियम, 1904 (1904 का मुम्बई अधिनियम-1) में वथा परिसाधित बृहत्तर मुम्बई की सीमाओं के भीतर कानूनी प्रधार की व्याप्रम मंत्रिवालों के बारे में 19 जनवरी, 1980 में 18 जनवरी, 1983 (जिसमें ये दोनों दिन भी अमिनित हैं) की तीन वर्ष की अविरक्त कालाक्रम के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

2. एनद्डारा प्रदत्त मान्यता इस शर्त के अध्याधीन है कि उक्त एसोमियेशन देश निवेशों का अनुपालन करेगा, जो बायदा बाजार प्रायोग द्वारा ममत्रमय पर विद्ये जाये।

[एक० संख्या 12(8)-आई० ई०/ 79]
के० एम० मैथू, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1979

S.O. 18.—The Central Government having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952)

by the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd., Bombay, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Association for a further period of three years from the 19th January 1980 to the 18th January 1983 (both days inclusive) in respect of forward contracts in pepper within the limits of Greater Bombay as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bombay Act I of 1904), as in force in the State of Maharashtra.

The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Association shall comply with such directions as may, from time to time, be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[F. No. 12(8)-IT/79]
K. S. MATTHEW, Dy. Secy.

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1980

का० १९.—नियर्ति (क्वारिटी नियंत्रण प्रौर निरीक्षण) नियम, १९८१ के नियम ३ के साथ पठित नियर्ति (क्वारिटी नियंत्रण प्रौर निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, १९६३ (१९६३ का २२) की धारा ३ द्वारा प्रदत्त गणितों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा १ जनवरी, १९८० से एक वर्ष की प्रवृत्ति के लिये श्री ए० ए० गोपन शिंग, वाणिज्य विभाग, वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति (वाणिज्य विभाग) को नियर्ति निरीक्षण परिषद के अध्यक्ष के रूप में श्री निम्नलिखित को सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है—

१. निदेशक, निरीक्षण नया क्वारिटी नियंत्रण, नियर्ति निरीक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली—समस्या सचिव।
२. महानिदेशक, भारतीय मानक सम्मान, नई दिल्ली।
३. भारत सरकार के विभाग सलाहकार।
४. महानिदेशक, वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन, कलकत्ता।
५. मन्त्रिवाचक (तकनीकी विकास) औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय।
६. मुद्र्य नियंत्रक आयात और नियर्ति, वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति।
७. अध्यश्व, सभु उद्योग संबंध फैसलेन।
८. श्री रमेश सो० महिन्द्रा, प्रेनोटेट, काउन्सिल फार फैसल एक्स्प्रेस ब्रिटिश, बम्बई।
९. अध्यक्ष, समर्थी खाद्य नियर्ति नव, कोचीन।
१०. श्री मुरूग कलमडी, ग्राइट्स इंस्ट्रमेन्ट्स, पूर्णा।
११. विकास आयुक्त, लम्पु उद्योग।
१२. कार्यकारी निदेशक, इंजीनियरिंग नियर्ति नियंत्रण परिषद।
१३. माइस्ट्रेट प्रांति० पंगलौर, (मद्रास, विश्वविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय)।
१४. श्री बी०ए० पंचोली, मैसर्स फिल्को प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई।
१५. मैसर्स लाइसेंस रजिस्टर आफ शिपिंग, कलकत्ता।

[फा० सं० ३(९४)/७५-ई०प्राई०ए० ई०पी०]
सी०बी कुकरेती, मंगूक निदेशक

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1980

S.O. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) read with Rule 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government

hereby appoints Shri A. S. Gill, Commerce Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies (Department of Commerce), as Chairman and nominates the following as Members of the Export Inspection Council for a period of one year with effect from 1st January, 1980:—

1. Director of Inspection and Quality Control, Export Inspection Council, New Delhi—Member Secretary.
2. Director General of Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
3. Agricultural Marketing Adviser of the Government of India.
4. Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.
5. Secretary (Technical Development), Ministry of Industrial Development.
6. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies (Department of Commerce).
7. President, Federation of Association of Small Industries.
8. President, Seafood Exporters Association, Cochin.
9. Shri Harish C. Mahindra, President, Council for Fair Business Practices, Bombay.
10. Shri Suresh Kalmadi, Giants International, Poona.
11. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.
12. Executive Director, Engineering Export Promotion Council.
13. Mysodel Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, (Madras, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam).
14. Shri V. H. Pancholi of M/s. Filcco Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
15. M/s. Lloyds' Register of Shipping, Calcutta.

[F. No. 3(94)/75-EI&EP]
C. B. KUKRETI, Jt. Secy.

मुख्य मियंत्रक, आयात-नियर्ति का कार्यालय
प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० २०.—सर्वेत्री इण्डियन एक्सप्लोरिंग निं०, ३४-चौरसी रोड, कलकत्ता की आई० पी० आई० सी० आई० शैक्षण क्षमियत इन्विस्टिंग एक्सप्लोरिंग के विनिर्माण के लिए पूर्णीगत माल मणीतरी फै आदान के लिए ५,५१,५७१ रुपए (पाँच लाख इक्काहातन हजार पाँच सौ इक्काहनरुपए मात्र) के लिए आयात लाइसेंस संव्यापी/सी जी०/२०७२६८४/ए०/डृग्य०/पी०/६५/ए०/७४/ सी जी०-३, दिनांक ४-११-१९७७ प्रदान किया गया था। पार्टी ने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति को अनुतिरित प्रति जारी करते हो लिए इन आयात पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस को मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई अवधारणा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आपो यह भी बताया गया है कि लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति किसी भी सीमा शुल्क प्राविकारी के पाल पंजीकृत नहीं की गई थी और इन प्रकार सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति विलकूल भी प्रयोग में नहीं लाई गई थी।

2. अपने नक्के के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पञ्चिक, दिल्ली राज्य के सम्मुख स्टाम्प कागज पर विधिवत् शब्द ऐने हुए एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। तबनुमार, मै संतुष्ट हूँ कि आयात लाइसेंस नियमान्वयी/सीजी०/२०७२६८४, दिनांक ४-११-१९७७ की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति पार्टी द्वारा खो गई अवधारणा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। यथा मंगोधित आयात (नियंत्रण), प्रादेश १९५५ दिनांक ७-१२-५५ की उप-काँडिका ९ (सीनी) के अन्तर्गत प्रवत्त अधिकारों का उपयोग करते हुए सर्वेत्री इण्डियन एक्सप्लोरिंग निं०, कलकत्ता को जारी किए गए मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति संव्यापी/सी०/२०७२६८४, दिनांक ४-११-१९७७ को एनव्हडारा रद्द किया जाता है।

3 पार्टी को उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयाग्रत्न प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अब अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या 310(75)(20)/सी.जी-III/1376]
जी० एम० ग्रेवाप, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रण

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1979

S.O. 20.—M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., 34, Chowinghee Road, Calcutta, were granted an import licence No. P/CG/2072684/SWP/65/II/74/CG, III dated 4-11-1977 for Rs. 5,51,571 (Rupees Five lakhs fiftyone thousand five hundred and seventy one only), for import of Capital Goods Machinery for the M/s of Commercial Blasting Explosives under ICICI Loan. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of Customs purposes copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs purposes copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It has further been stated that the Customs purposes copy of the licence was not registered with any Customs authority and as such the value of Customs purposes copy has not been utilised at all.

2 In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an Affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public, Delhi State. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs purposes copy of import licence No. P/CG/2072684 dated 4-11-77 has been lost or misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause (9)(c) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original Customs purposes copy of Import Licence No. P/CG/2072684 dated 4-11-1977 issued to M/s Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs purposes copy of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[No. 310(75)(20)/CG III/1376]
G. S. GRIWAL, Dy. Chief Controller
of Imports and Exports

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रण का कार्यालय

ग्राहण

नई विल्ली, 26 विसंवर, 1979

का० ग्रा० 21—सदैशी एम० जमाल कमानी, 6-9-19, पर्वती शरी रस्टोर, विजयनगर को मनेश्वरी/विजयनगर से आर०बी०डी० लाइसेंस का आयात करने के लिए केवल 51,77,125/- रुपए मूल्य के लिए साइरेस सं० पी/एफ/2028343, दिनांक 31-1-79 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जो कि उनसे खो गई है, जारी करने के लिए आवेदन किया है। लाइसेंसधारी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि साइरेस सीमा शुल्क समाप्त है, मद्रास के पास पंजीकृत कारया गया था और प्राथिक रूप से उपयोग में लाया गया था। साइरेस केवल 51,77,125/- रुपए के लिए जारी किया गया था और कुल धन राशि जिसके लिए भव अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जानी है, वह 28,53,190/- रुपए की धनराशि थी।

2 अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी मन्तुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/एफ/2028343, दिनांक 31-1-79 की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति जो गई है तथा निवेदण देता है कि उनको उक्त साइरेस की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की एक अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। साइरेस की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति एकद्वारा रह की जाती है।

3. नारायण सं० पी/एफ/2028343, दिनांक 31-1-79 की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अवग से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं० ईडी आयल/तदर्थी/38/78-79/एस एल/813]

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1979

S.O. 21.—M/s. M. Jamal Co., 6-9-19, Pejalavalli Street, Villangangaram, were granted licence No. P/F/2028343 dated 31-1-79 for import of RBD Palmolein from Malaysia/Singapore to the value of Rs. 51,77,125 only. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Custom Copy of the above licence which has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that licence have been registered with collector of Custom, Madras and utilized partly. The total amount for which the licence was issued is Rs 51,77,125 and total amount for which the duplicate is now required is to cover the balance of Rs. 28,53,190.

2 In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. He undersigned is satisfied that the original Custom Copy of the licence No. P/F/2028343 dated 31-1-79 has been lost and directs that a duplicate Custom Copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Custom Copy of the licence is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Custom Copy of the licence No. P/F/2028343 dated 31-1-79 is being issued separately.

[No. Ed Oil/Adhoo/38/78-79/SL/813]

का० ग्रा० 22—सदैशी नरायण पन्डि कमानी (पुरानी सं० 51) 65-थायामूथियापन स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-600001 को पूर्ण रूप से परिष्कृत विरजन और गन्धहरण ओलीन लाइ नेन पायमोलीन के आयात के लिए 17,01,500/- रुपए के मूल्य के लिए लाइसेंस सं० पी/एफ/2028205, दिनांक 20-1-79 जारी किया गया था। उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति उनसे खो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि लाइसेंस किसी भी पतन में पत्रीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और विल्कुल उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया था।

2 अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी मन्तुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/एफ/2028205, दिनांक 20-1-79 की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति जो गई है तथा निवेदण देता है कि उनको उक्त साइरेस की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जाए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रति एकद्वारा रह की जाती है।

3. लाइसेंस सं० पी/एफ/2028205, दिनांक 20-1-79 की सीमा शुल्क प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अवग से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं० ईडी आयल/तदर्थी/112/78-79/एस एल/814]
सी० एम० ग्राहण, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

S.O. 22.—M/s Narayan & Co., (Old No 51) 65, Thamuthiappan Street, Madras-600001 were granted licence No. P/F/2028205 dated 20-1-79 for the import of Palmolein, fully refined Bleached and Deodorised Oilcin edible from Malaysia/Singapore to the value of Rs. 17,01,500. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Copy of the above licence on the ground that the original Custom Copy of the above licence has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that licence has not been registered with any port and utilised at all.

2. In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Custom Copy of Licence No. P/F/2028205 dt 20-1-79 has been lost and directs that a duplicate Custom Copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Custom Copy of the licence is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Custom Copy of the licence No. P/F/2028205 dated 20-1-79 is being issued separately.

[No. Ed Oil/Adhoc 112/78-79/SL/814]
C S ARYA,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports

(भारतिक पूर्ति विभाग)

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1979-12-14

का०प्रा० 23.—समय-समय पर समाधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणित चिह्न) विनियम, 1955 वे विनियम 8 के उपनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन 234 लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, उनका प्रक्रम, 1977 में नवीकरण किया गया है।

अनुसूची

श्रम संग्रह/एल संख्या	वैध संख्या	भारतीय मानक विशिष्टि की पद संख्या		से तक			
		1	2	3	4	5	
1. 20	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 269-1967				
2. 96	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 411-1968				
3. 195	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 303-1960				
4. 207	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1011-1969				
5. 406	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 10(भाग 2)-1976				
6. 427	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 1675-1971				
7. 430	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 226-1975				
8. 454	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 62-1950 IS 1305-1967				
9. 546	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 10(भाग 2)-1976				
10. 610	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 694(भाग 1 और 2)-1964				
11. 613	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1855-1961 और IS 1856-1970				
12. 633	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 277-1969				
13. 634	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1079-1973				
14. 635	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1977-1975				
15. 636	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2062-1969				
16. 782	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1785(भाग 1 और 2)-1966				
17. 793	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 226-1969				
18. 794	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1977-1969				
19. 1023	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2830-1975				
20. 1024	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2831-1975				
21. 1041	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1875-1975				
22. 1043	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2831-1975				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23	1138	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 780-1969
24.	1144	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1135-1973
25	1150	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1554 (भाग 1)-1964
26	1166	77-04-01	78-03-31	IS 410-1967
27	1209	77-10-01	78-11-30	IS 398(भाग 2)-1976
28.	1218	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1956-1961 और IS 1855-1961
29	1219	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 914(भाग 1 और 2)-1974
30	1284	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2266-1970
31.	1305	77-07-01	78-06-30	IS 1658-1966
32	1328	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 6352-1971 IS 6353-1971 IS 6354-1971 और IS 6388-1971
33	1329	77-09-16	78-09-16	IS 5444-1969 और IS 5447-1969
34.	1339	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 692-1965
35.	1462	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1856-1961
36	1490	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 266-1961
37.	1491	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 264-1968
38.	1492	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 265-1976
39	1493	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 398-1961
40	1517	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 561-1972
41	1531	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 10(भाग 4)-1976
42.	1752	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS 1989-1973
43	1789	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3470-1966
44	1792	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2556-1974
45.	1810	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2266-1963
46	1814	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 21-1975
47.	1831	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1786-1966
48	1841	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 562-1972
49.	1853	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1310-1958
50.	1875	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1506-1962
51	1892	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 564-1975
52.	1942	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 695-1975
53	1954	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 158-1965
54	1967	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2567-1973
55	2014	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 565-1975
56	2038	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 774-1971
57.	2069	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 280-1972
58	2070	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 226-1975
59	2093	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 226-1975
60	2094	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1977-1975
61	2100	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 10(भाग 3)-1974
62	2107	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 10(भाग 4)-1976
63.	2117	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 10(भाग 4)-1976
64.	2227	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 561-1972
65.	2262	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3236-1965
66.	2272	77-03-16	78-03-15	IS 4510-1968 और IS 3829-1966

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
67. 2276		77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 632-1972	116	3841	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 2567-1973
68. 2285		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3035(भाग 2)-1966	117.	3909	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 2148-1968
69. 2294		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2480-1973	118.	3957	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 303-1976
70. 2386		77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 323-1959	119	3959	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3035 (भाग 1)--- 1965
71. 2389		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 3830-1970					IS 3035 (भाग 3)--- 1967
72. 2404		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1221-1971					
73. 2406		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 561-1972					
74. 2411		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 3564-1970	120	3960	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1972
75. 2421		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1310-1974	121	3961	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2567-1973
76. 2455		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 694(भाग 1 और 2) -1964	122	3995	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3170-1966
77. 2581		77-09-16	78-08-15	IS 562-1972	123	4015	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6914-1973
78. 2586		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 3224-1966	124	4016	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6915-1973
79. 2587		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 3224-1966	125.	4038	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 428-1969 और IS 427-1965
80. 2626		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2266-1963	126	4055	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 6914-1973
81. 2658		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 434(भाग 1)-1964	127	4037	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2339-1963
82. 2754		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1783-1961	128	4056	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 6915-1973
83. 2742		77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 1786-1966	129	4123	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 5950-1971
84. 2758		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1308-1974	130	4252	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 7122-1973
85. 2775		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3564-1975	131	4282	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 6914-1973
86. 2776		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 7452-1974	132	4283	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 6915-1973
87. 2777		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1943-1964 और IS 2566-1965	133.	4284	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1972
					134	4306	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 10 (भाग 3)--- 1974
88. 2910		77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 1786-1966					
89. 2951		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 863-1969	135	4420	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1786-1966
90. 2999		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 779-1968	136	4475	77-06-16	78-06-15	IS 398(भाग 1 और 2) -1976
91. 3005		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1601-1960					
92. 3133		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 909-1965					
93. 3155		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 4306-1973	137	4512	77-08-01	78-07-31	IS 1239 (भाग 1)--- 1973
94. 3168		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1601-1960					
95. 3171		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1943-1964 और IS 2566-1965	138	4583	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 419-1967
96. 3182		77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1943-1964 IS 2566-1965	139.	4585	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 6915-1973
97. 3183		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 226-1975	140	4601	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 3984-1967
98. 3184		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1977-1975	141	4604	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 261-1966
99. 3281		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 10(भाग 4)-1976	142	4606	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 778-1971
100. 3328		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 789-1971	143	4609	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1601-1960
101. 3355		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 398(भाग 1 और 2) -1976	144	4618	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 565-1975
					145	4633	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1694-1974
					146	4634	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1695-1975
					147.	4635	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1696-1974
102. 3387		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 6240-1971	148	4636	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1697-1974
103. 3410		77-05-16	78-05-15	IS 1221-1971	149	4642	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 210-1970
104. 3418		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 398-1961	150.	4638	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2558-1974
105. 3476		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2548-1967	151.	4639	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2923-1974
106. 3491		77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 6003-1970	152	4640	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2924-1974
107. 3514		77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 2567-1973	153	4641	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 5346-1975
108. 3523		77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 10(भाग 2)-1976	154	4637	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1698-1974
109. 3546		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 758-1975	155	4644	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2552-1970
110. 3593		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1786-1966	156	4645	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2645-1964
111. 3681		77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 633-1975	157.	4646	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1989-1973
112. 3735		77-03-16	78-03-15	IS 4984-1972	158	4655	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 419-1967
113. 3742		77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 5852-1970	159.	4664	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 7407-1974
114. 3770		77-04-01	78-03-31	IS 1310-1974	160.	4668	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2830-1975
115. 3786		77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 3564-1975	161.	4669	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2831-1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	1	2	3	4	5
162	4683	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1972	213	5532	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 26-1975
163	4694	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1601-1960	214	5533	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1077-1975
164	4685	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2465-1969	215	5535	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 7407-1974
165	4686	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 564-1975	216	5543	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 10 (भाग 4)-1976
166	4692	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 780-1969	217	5545	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 6914-1973
167	4695	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 4151-1968	218	5547	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 7121-1973
168	4696	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS 1848-1971	219	5548	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 7122-1973
169	4696	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1848-1971	220	5549	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1972
170	4704	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1848-1971	221	5550	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1975
171	4705	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1848-1971	222	5552	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1972
172	4708	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1848-1971	223	5553	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1696-1974
173	4711	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1848-1971	224	5555	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 10 (भाग 2)-1976
174	4715	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1848-1971	225	5557	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1-51-1971
175	4716	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 4246-1972	226	5558	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1186-1971
176	4719	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 8057-1975					IS 2794-1971 और
177	4720	77-10-16	78-11-15	IS 8054-1976					IS 2910-1971
178	4721	77-10-16	78-11-15	IS 8053-1976	227	5562	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 561-1972
179	4722	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1601-1960	228	5564	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 564-1975
180	4727	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 2334-1963	229	5566	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 561-1972
181	4729	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1165-1975	230	5567	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 4323-1967
182	4730	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 133-1975	231	5579	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1-1968
183	4733	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 325-1970	232	5580	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 261-1966
				IS 1520-1972	233	5622	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6914-1973
184	4752	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1011-1968	234	5667	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6915-1973
185	4760	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2397-1972					[स० सी एम डी 13 12]
186	4768	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1601-1960					
187	5129	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 5494-1969					
188	5367	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS 4323-1967					
189	5419	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 226-1975					
190	5420	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 1977-1975					
191	5431	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1115-1973					
192	5446	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 5382-1969					
193	5452	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 325-1970					
194	5454	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 2149-1968					
195	5456	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 427-1965					
196	5459	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 419-1967					
197	5461	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2509-1973					
198	5471	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1601-1960					
199	5472	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 398 (भाग 1 भाग 2)-1976					
200	5481	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 10 (भाग 2)-1976					
201	5482	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 778-1971	1	20	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 269-1967
202	5486	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 561-1972	2	96	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 411-1968
203	5489	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1601-1960	3	195	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 303-1960
204	5490	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 7538-1975	4	207	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1011-1969
205	5495	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 21-1975	5	406	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 10 (Part II)-1976
206	5505	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1026-1966	6	427	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 1675-1971
207	5506	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 7407-1974	7	430	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 226-1975
208	5507	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 4654-1974	8	454	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 62-1950
209	5508	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2567-1973					IS 1305-1967
210	5509	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 308-1961	9	515	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 10 (Part II)-1976
211	5527	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 6914-1973	10	610	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 694 (Part I&II)-1964
212	5531	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1977-1975	11	613	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1855-1961 & IS 1856-1970
					12	633	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 277-1969
					13	634	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1079-1973

(Department of Civil Supplies)

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
Now Delhi, the 1979-12-14

S.O. 23—In pursuance of sub regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that 234 licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been renewed during the month of October, 1977.

SCHEDULE

Sl No	CM L No	Valid From	Valid To	Indian Standards Specification No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	20	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 269-1967
2	96	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 411-1968
3	195	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 303-1960
4	207	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1011-1969
5	406	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 10 (Part II)-1976
6	427	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 1675-1971
7	430	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 226-1975
8	454	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 62-1950
				IS 1305-1967
9	515	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 10 (Part II)-1976
10	610	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 694 (Part I&II)-1964
11	613	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1855-1961 & IS 1856-1970
12	633	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 277-1969
13	634	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1079-1973

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14.	635	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1977—1975	71.	2489	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 3830—1970
15.	636	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2062—1969	72.	2404	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1221—1971
16.	782	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 1785, Part I&II— 1966	73.	2405	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 561—1972
17.	793	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 226—1969	74.	2411	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 3564—1970
18.	794	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1977—1969	75.	2421	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1310—1974
19.	1023	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2830—1975	76.	2455	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 694 (Part I&II)— 1964
20.	1024	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2831—1975	77.	2581	77-09-16	78-08-15	IS: 562—1972
21.	1041	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1875—1975	78.	2586	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 3224—1966
22.	1043	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2831—1975	79.	2587	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 3224—1966
23.	1138	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 780—1969	80.	2626	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2266—1963
24.	1144	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 1135—1973	81.	2653	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 434 (Part I)—1964
25.	1150	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1554 (Part I)—1964	82.	2754	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1783—1961
26.	1166	77-04-01	78-03-31	IS: 410—1967	83.	2712	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 1786—1966
27.	1209	77-10-01	78-11-30	IS: 398 (Part II)—1976	84.	2758	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1308—1974
28.	1218	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1856—1961 & IS: 1855—1961	85.	2775	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3564—1975
29.	1219	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 814 (Part I & II) —1974	86.	2776	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 7452—1974
					87.	2777	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1943—1964 & IS: 2566—1965
30.	1284	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2266—1970	88.	2910	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 1786—1966
31.	1305	77-07-01	78-06-30	IS: 1658—1966	89.	2951	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 863—1969
32.	1328	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 6352—1971 IS: 6353—1971 IS: 6354—1971 & IS: 6388—1971	90.	2999	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 779—1968
					91.	3005	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1601—1960
					92.	3133	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 909—1965
33.	1329	77-09-16	78-09-16	IS: 5444—1969 & IS: 5447—1969	93.	3155	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 4306—1973
					94.	3168	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1601—1960
					95.	3171	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1943—1964 & IS: 2566—1965
34.	1338	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 692—1965	96.	3182	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 1943—1964
35.	1462	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1856—1961					IS: 2566—1965
36.	1490	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 266—1961	97.	3183	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 226—1975
37.	1491	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 264—1968	98.	3184	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1977—1975
38.	1492	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 265—1976	99.	3281	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 10 (Part IV)—1976
39.	1498	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 398—1961	100.	3328	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 789—1971
40.	1517	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 561—1972	101.	3355	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 398 (Part I&II)— 1976
41.	1531	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 10 (Part IV)—1976					
42.	1752	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS: 1989—1973	102.	3387	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 6240—1971
43.	1789	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3470—1966	103.	3410	77-05-16	78-05-15	IS: 1221—1971
44.	1792	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2556—1974	104.	3418	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 398—1961
45.	1810	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2266—1963	105.	3476	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2548—1967
46.	1814	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 21—1975	106.	3491	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 6003—1970
47.	1831	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1786—1966	107.	3514	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 2567—1973
48.	1841	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 562—1972	108.	3523	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 10 (Part II)—1976
49.	1853	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1310—1958	109.	3546	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 758—1975
50.	1875	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1596—1962	110.	3593	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1786—1966
51.	1892	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 564—1975	111.	3681	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 633—1975
52.	1942	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 695—1975	112.	3735	77-03-16	78-03-15	IS: 4984—1972
53.	1954	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 158—1965	113.	3742	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 585—1970
54.	1967	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2567—1973	114.	3770	77-04-01	78-03-31	IS: 1310—1974
55.	2014	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 565—1975	115.	3786	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3564—1975
56.	2038	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 774—1971	116.	3841	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 2567—1973
57.	2069	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 280—1972	117.	3909	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 2148—1968
58.	2070	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 226—1975	118.	3957	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 303—1976
59.	2093	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 226—1975	119.	3959	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3035 (Part I)—1965 IS: 3035 (Part III)—1967
60.	2094	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1977—1975	120.	3960	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 561—1972
61.	2100	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 10 (Part III)—1974	121.	3961	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2567—1973
62.	2107	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 10 (Part IV)—1976	122.	3995	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3470—1966
63.	2117	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 10 (Part IV)—1976	123.	4015	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS: 6914—1973
64.	2227	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 561—1972	124.	4016	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS: 6915—1973
65.	2262	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3236—1965	125.	4038	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 428—1969 and IS: 427—1965
66.	2272	77-03-16	78-03-15	IS: 4510—1968 & IS: 3829—1966	126.	4055	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 6914—1973
67.	2276	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 632—1972	127.	3037	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2339—1963
68.	2285	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 3035 (Part II)—1966					
69.	2294	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2480—1973					
70.	2386	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 323—1959					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
128.	4056	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 6915—1973	190.	5420	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 1977—1975
129.	4123	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 5950—1971	191.	5431	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 1115—1973
130.	4252	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 7122—1973	192.	5446	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 5382—1969
131.	4282	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 6914—1973	193.	5452	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 325—1970
132.	4283	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 6915—1973	194.	5454	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 2148—1968
133.	4284	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 561—1972	195.	5456	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 427—1965
134.	4306	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 10 (Part III)—1974	196.	5459	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 419—1967
135.	4420	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1786—1966	197.	5461	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2509—1973
136.	4475	77-06-16	78-06-15	IS: 398 (Part I&II)—1976	198.	5471	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1601—1960
					199.	5472	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 398 (Part I&II)—1976
137.	4512	77-08-01	78-07-31	IS: 1239 (Part I)—1973	200.	5481	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 10 (Part II)—1976
138.	4583	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 419—1967	201.	5482	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 778—1971
139.	4585	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 6915—1973	202.	5486	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 561—1972
140.	4601	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 3984—1967	203.	5489	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1601—1960
141.	4604	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 261—1966	204.	5490	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 7538—1975
142.	4606	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 778—1971	205.	5495	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 21—1975
143.	4609	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1601—1960	206.	5505	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1026—1966
144.	4618	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 565—1975	207.	5506	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 7407—1974
145.	4633	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1694—1974	208.	5507	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 4654—1974
146.	4634	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1695—1975	209.	5508	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2567—1973
147.	4635	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1696—1974	210.	5509	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 398—1961
148.	4636	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1697—1974	211.	5527	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 6914—1973
149.	4642	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 210—1970	212.	5531	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1977—1975
150.	4638	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2558—1974	213.	5532	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 226—1975
151.	4639	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2923—1974	214.	5533	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1977—1975
152.	4640	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2924—1974	215.	5535	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 7407—1974
153.	4641	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 5346—1975	216.	5543	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 10 (Part IV)—1976
154.	4637	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1698—1974	217.	5545	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 6914—1973
155.	4644	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2552—1970	218.	5547	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 7121—1973
156.	4645	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2645—1964	219.	5548	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 7122—1973
157.	4646	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 1989—1973	220.	5549	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 561—1972
158.	4655	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 419—1967	221.	5550	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 564—1975
159.	4664	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS: 7407—1974	222.	5552	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 561—1972
160.	4668	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2830—1975	223.	5553	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1696—1974
161.	4669	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS: 2831—1975	224.	5556	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 10 (Part II)—1976
162.	4683	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 561—1972	225.	5557	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 4654—1974
163.	4684	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1601—1960	226.	5558	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1186—1971 IS: 2784—1971 & IS: 2910—1971
164.	4685	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2465—1969	227.	5562	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 561—1972
165.	4686	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 564—1975	228.	5564	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 564—1975
166.	4692	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 780—1969	229.	5566	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 561—1972
167.	4695	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 4151—1968	230.	5567	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 4323—1967
168.	4696	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS: 1848—1971	231.	5579	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1—1968
169.	4698	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1848—1971	232.	5580	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 261—1966
170.	4704	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1848—1971	233.	5622	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS: 6914—1973
171.	4705	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1848—1971	234.	5667	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS: 6915—1973
172.	4708	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1848—1971					
173.	4714	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1848—1971					
174.	4715	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1848—1971					
175.	4716	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 4246—1972					
176.	4719	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 8057—1975					
177.	4720	77-10-16	78-11-15	IS: 8054—1976					
178.	4721	77-10-16	78-11-15	IS: 8053—1976					
179.	4722	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 1601—1960					
180.	4727	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 2339—1963					
181.	4729	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 1165—1975					
182.	4730	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS: 633—1975					
183.	4733	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 325—1970 IS: 1520—1972					
184.	4752	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1011—1968					
185.	4760	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 2397—1972					
186.	4768	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 1601—1960					
187.	5129	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS: 5494—1969					
188.	5367	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS: 4323—1967					
189.	5419	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS: 226—1975					

[No. CMD/13:12]

ए. पी. बनर्जी, उप-महानिदेशक
कांग्रेस 24.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 8 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुमार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन 216 नाइट्सों के भीतरी तीक्ष्ण अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, उनका नवम्बर, 1977 में नवीकरण किया गया है।

प्रमुख सूची					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
क्रम संख्या	संख्या	वैध से तक	भारतीय मानक विशिष्ट की पद संख्या		33.	2104	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (भाग 4) -- 1976
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	34.	2110	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 245-1962
1.	24	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 21-1959	35.	2115	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 774-1971
2.	36	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 398 (भाग 1 और 2) -- 1976	36.	2116	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2556 (भाग 2 और 3-- 1973
3.	389	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1554 (भाग 1) -- 1964					IS : 2556 (भाग 4) -- 1972
4.	554	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561-1972					IS : 2556 (भाग 5) -- 1967
5.	588	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 694 (भाग 1) -- 1964	37.	2152	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (भाग 4) -- 1976
6.	610	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 694 (भाग 1 और 2) -- 1964	38.	2158	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 561-1972
7.	622	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1653-1972	39.	2161	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2865-1964
8.	649	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 325-1970	40.	2170	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 564-1975
9.	696	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1554 भाग 1) -- 1964	41.	2198	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 276-1969
10.	701	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1676-1960 और IS : 1675-1971	42.	2230	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 633-1975
11.	792	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 398 (भाग 2) -- 1976	43.	2231	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1308-1974
12.	1228	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 1308-1974	44.	2237	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1307-1973
13.	1317	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 3975-1967	45.	2363	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 325-1970
14.	1432	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1596-1970	46.	2393	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4031-1968
15.	1436	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7452-1974	47.	2595	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2682-1966
16.	1438	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 561-1972	48.	2645	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 10-1970
17.	1525	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1507-1977	49.	2666	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561-1972
18.	1582	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 10 (भाग 4) -- 1974	50.	2668	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 633-1975
19.	1609	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 10 (भाग 4) -- 1976	51.	2706	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 633-1956
20.	1642	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2567-1973	52.	2726	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 4449-1967
21.	1674	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 3899-1966	53.	2730	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4323-1967
22.	1863	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS : 561-1972	54.	2744	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 562-1972
23.	1987	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 561-1972	55.	2752	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 3811-1966
24.	2008	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 3035 (भाग 1 और 2) -- 1969 और IS : 3035 (भाग 3) -- 1967	56.	2765	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2509-1973
25.	2073	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 325-1970	57.	2769	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 565-1961
26.	2079	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 561-1972	58.	2771	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 3905-1966
27.	2080	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 562-1472	59.	2772	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 5277-1969
28.	2081	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 564-1975	60.	2783	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 5516-1967
29.	2082	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 565-1975	61.	2821	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 4450-1967
30.	2083	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 632-1962	62.	2834	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 4100-1967
31.	2084	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1307-1973	63.	2873	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2864-1973
32.	2086	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2567-1973	64.	2874	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 5281-1969
					65.	2875	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2861-1964
					66.	3042	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (भाग 2) -- 1976
					67.	3077	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2509-1973
					68.	3193	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 398 (भाग 1 और 2) -- 1976
					69.	3197	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (भाग 2) -- 1976
					70.	3199	77-10-01	78-10-31	IS : 2400-1976
					71.	3206	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 1601-1960
					72.	3228	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561-1972
					73.	3262	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1310-1974

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
74	3402	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 398 (भाग 1 भौर 2) —1976	123	4610	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS 10 (भाग 2)— 1976
75	3502	77-06-01	78-05-31	IS 789-1971	124	4613	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 565-1975
76	3516	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 5410-1969	125	4614	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 3903-1975
77	3541	77-09-16	78-10-15	IS 3985-1968	126	4617	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2312-1967
78	3552	77-10-01	78-10-31	IS 564-1975	127	4622	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2864-1973
79	3569	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 398 (भाग 1 भौर 2) —1976	128	4623	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 2567-1973
80	3576	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 226-1975	129	4627	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 4985-1968
81	3577	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1977-1975	130	4637	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 1698-1974
82	3588	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS 6438-1972	131	4643	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 3976-1975
83	3600	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS 564-1975	132	4648	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 325-1970
84	3606	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 6914-1973	133	4649	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 398 (भाग 2)— 1976
85	3607	77-09-16	78-10-15	IS 6915-1973	134	4654	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 2214-1968
86	3712	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 6914-1973	135	4657	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 561-1972
87	3713	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 6915-1973	136	4658	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 562-1972
88	3905	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 5281-1969	137	4670	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 633-1975
89	3929	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 1307-1473	138	4671	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 398 (भाग 1)— 1976
90	3943	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 563-1973	139	4672	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 398 (भाग 1) 2)—1976
91	3944	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 563-1973	140	4690	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 10 (भाग 4)— 1976
92	3947	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 417-1974	141	4718	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 2148-1968
93	3956	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 633-1475	142	4725	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1601-1960
94	3983	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 21-1975	143	4732	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1711-1970
45	3985	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1786-1966	144	4734	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 4246-1972
96	3989	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 226-1975	145	4745	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1925-1974
97	3990	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 1977-1975	146	4746	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 781-1967
98	3991	77-10-16	67-10-15	IS 6914-1973	147	4747	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 10 (भाग 3)— 1974
49	3992	77-10-17	78-10-15	IS 6915-1973	148	4749	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 2052-1968
100	4002	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 3829-1966	149	4750	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 1374-1968
101	4003	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6595-1972	150	4755	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 561-1972
102.	4006	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 2509-1973	151	4756	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 564-1961
103.	4017	77-11-01	79-01-31	IS 2865-1964	152	4757	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 10 (भाग 3)—1974
104.	4018	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 2568-1973	153	4765	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 565-1961
105.	4103	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 7122-1973	154	4766	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 2567-1973
106.	4147	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 8053-1976	155	4773	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 10 (भाग 3)— 1974
107.	4303	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6595-1972	156	4776	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 6595-1972
108.	4339	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 996-1964	157	4778	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 1601-1960
109.	4399	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 8052-1976	158	4781	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 1186-1971, IS 2910-1971
110.	4400	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 8051-1976	159	4784	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS 2148-1968
111.	4401	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 8054-1976	160	4785	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS 561-1972
112.	4402	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 8055-1976	161	4789	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 7407-1974
113.	4412	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 2682-1966	162	4790	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS 7407-1974
114.	4413	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS 6439-1972	163	4791	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS 325-1970
115.	4426	77-06-18	78-06-15	IS 1307-1973					
116.	4464	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 1507-1966					
117.	4474	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS 1370-1976					
118.	4538	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 562-1972					
119.	4576	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS 1891 (भाग 1)— 1968					
120.	4580	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS 561-1972					
121.	4607	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 633-1975					
122.	4611	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS 325-1970					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
164.	4792	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 325-1970	211.	5637	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 774-1971
165.	4825	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1849-1971	212.	5639	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (भाग 2)— 1976
166.	4835	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974	213.	5668	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 398 (भाग 1 और 2)—1976
167.	4836	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974	214.	5669	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 10 (भाग 2)—1976
168.	4852	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 398 (भाग 1 और 2)—1976	215.	5679	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10-1976
169.	4860	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974	216.	5702	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 2682-1966
170.	4861	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974					
171.	4867	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974					
172.	4868	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974					
173.	4869	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974					
174.	4870	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406-1974					
175.	5380	77-08-01	78-08-31	IS : 2567-1973					
176.	5422	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 561-1972					
177.	5423	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 1308-1974					
178.	5442	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 7406-1974					
179.	5451	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 2567-1973					
180.	5457	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 633-1975					
181.	5467	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 6914-1973					
182.	5468	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 6915-1973					
183.	5469	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 398 (भाग 1 और 2)—1976					
184.	5470	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2567-1973					
185.	5499	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 7407-1974					
186.	5514	77-10-01	78-09-31	IS : 4654-1974					
187.	5515	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 4323-1967					
188.	5534	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 7406-1974					
189.	5536	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 1307-1973					
190.	5563	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 561-1972					
191.	5572	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 7652-1975					
192.	5573	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 5346-1975					
193.	5574	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2567-1973					
194.	5575	77-10-16	78-10-31	IS : 7122-1973					
195.	5576	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4323-1967					
196.	5577	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1925-1974					
197.	5582	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (भाग 2)— 1976					
198.	5583	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4366 (भाग 1)— —1972					
199.	5589	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2148-1968					
200.	5593	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 2906-1969					
201.	5595	77-11-01	79-01-15	IS : 1507-1968					
202.	5604	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7121-1973					
203.	5605	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7122-1973					
204.	5609	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2596-1966					
205.	5616	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1221-1971					
206.	5626	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 10 (भाग 2)— 1976					
207.	5627	77-11-16	78-12-31	IS : 7406-1974					
208.	5628	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 7538-1975					
209.	5631	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1308-1974					
210.	5634	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 325-1970					

[मं. सो. एम. ई/13 : 12]
ए. पी. अनंती, उपमहानिदेशक

S.O.21.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that 216 licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been renewed during the month of November, 1977 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	CM/L No.	Valid		Indian Standard Specification No.
		From	To	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	24	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS:21-1959
2.	36	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 398 (Part I & II)— 1976
3.	389	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1554 (Part I)— 1964
4.	554	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561—1972
5.	588	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 694 (Part I)—1964
6.	610	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 694 (Part I & II)— 1964
7.	622	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1653—1972
8.	649	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 325—1970
9.	696	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1554 (Part I)—1964
10.	701	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1676—1960 & IS : 1675—1971
11.	792	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976
12.	1228	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 1308—1974
13.	1317	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 3975—1967
14.	1432	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1596—1970
15.	1436	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7452—1974
16.	1438	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 561—1972
17.	1525	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS 1507—1977
18.	1562	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 10 (Part IV)—1974
19.	1609	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 10 (Part IV)—1976
20.	1642	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2567—1973
21.	1674	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 3899—1966
22.	1863	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS : 561—1972
23.	1987	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 561—1972
24.	2008	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 3035 (Part I & II)— 1969 & IS : 3035 (Part III)— 1967
25.	2073	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 325—1970
26.	2079	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 561—1972
27.	2080	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 562—1972

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
28.	2081	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 564—1975	86.	3712	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 6914—1973
29.	2082	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 565—1975	87.	3713	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 6915—1973
30.	2083	77-10-16	78-10-15	II : 632—1962	88.	3905	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 5281—1969
31.	2084	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 307—1973	89.	3929	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 1307—1973
32.	2086	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2567—1973	90.	3943	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 563—1973
33.	2104	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (Part IV)—1976	91.	3944	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 563—1973
34.	2110	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 245—1962	92.	3947	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 417—1974
35.	2115	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 774—1971	93.	3956	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 633—1975
36.	2116	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2556 (Part II & III)—1973	94.	3983	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 21—1975
				IS : 2556 (Part IV)—1972	95.	3985	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1786—1966
				IS : 2556 (Part I)—1967	96.	3989	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 226—1975
					97.	3990	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1977—1975
37.	2152	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (Part IV)—1976	98.	3991	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 6914—1973
38.	2158	78-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 561—1972	99.	3992	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 6915—1973
39.	2161	78-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2865—1964	100.	4002	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 3829—1960
40.	2170	78-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 564—1975	101.	4003	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 6595—1972
41.	2198	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 276—1969	102.	4006	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2509—1973
42.	2230	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 633—1975	103.	4017	77-11-01	79-10-31	IS : 2865—1964
43.	2231	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1308—1974	104.	4018	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2568—1973
44.	2237	77-10-01	78-09-15	IS : 1307—1973	105.	4103	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 7122—1973
45.	2363	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 325—1970	106.	4147	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 8053—1976
46.	2393	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4031—1968	107.	4303	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 6595—1972
47.	2595	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2682—1966	108.	4339	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 996—1964
48.	2645	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 10—1970	109.	4399	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 8052—1976
49.	2666	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561—1972	110.	4400	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 8051—1976
50.	2668	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 633—1975	111.	4401	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 8054—1976
51.	2706	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 633—1956	112.	4402	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 8055—1976
52.	2726	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 4449—1967	113.	4412	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2682—1966
53.	2730	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4323—1967	114.	4413	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 6439—1972
54.	2744	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 562—1972	115.	4426	77-06-16	78-06-15	IS : 1307—1973
55.	2752	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 3811—1966	116.	4464	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 1507—1966
56.	2765	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2509—1973	117.	4474	77-07-16	78-07-15	IS : 1370—1976
57.	2769	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 565—1961	118.	4539	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 562—1972
58.	2771	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 3905—1966	119.	4576	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 1891 (Part I)—1968
59.	2772	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 5277—1969	120.	4580	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 561—1972
60.	2783	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 5516—1967	121.	4607	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 633—1975
61.	2821	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 4450—1967	122.	4611	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 325—1970
62.	2834	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 4100—1967	123.	4610	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976
63.	2873	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2864—1973	124.	4613	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 565—1975
64.	2874	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 3281—1969	125.	4614	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 3903—1975
65.	2875	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2861—1964	126.	4617	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2312—1967
66.	3042	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976	127.	4622	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2864—1973
67.	3077	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2509—1973	128.	4623	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2567—1973
68.	3193	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 398 (Part I & II)—1976	129.	4627	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 4985—1968
69.	3197	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976	130.	4637	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 1698—1974
70.	3199	77-10-01	78-10-31	IS : 2400—1976	131.	4643	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 3976—1975
71.	3206	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 1601—1960	132.	4648	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 325—1970
72.	3228	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561—1972	133.	4649	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976
73.	3262	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 1310—1974	134.	4654	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2215—1968
74.	3402	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 398 (Part I & II)—1976	135.	4657	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 561—1972
75.	3502	77-06-01	78-05-31	IS : 789—1971	136.	4658	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 562—1972
76.	3516	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 5410—1969	137.	4670	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 633—1975
77.	3541	77-09-16	78-10-15	IS : 4985—1968	138.	4571	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 398 (Part I)—1976
78.	3552	77-10-01	78-10-31	IS : 564—1975	139.	4672	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 398 (Part I & II)—1976
79.	3569	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 398 (Part I & II)—1976	140.	4690	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (Part IV)—1976
80.	3576	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 226—1975	141.	4718	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2148—1968
81.	3577	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 1977—1975	142.	4725	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1601—1960
82.	3588	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 6438—1972	143.	4732	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1711—1970
83.	3600	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 564—1975	144.	4734	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4246—1972
84.	3606	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 6914—1973	145.	4745	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1925—1974
85.	3607	77-09-16	78-10-15	IS : 6915—1973	146.	4746	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 781—1967

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
147. 4747	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : (Part III) -1974		205. 5616	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1221—1971	
148. 4749	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2052—1968		206. 5626	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 10 (Part II) -1976	
149. 4750	77-11-01	78-10-31	SI : 1374—1968		207. 5627	77-11-16	78-12-31	IS : 7406—1974	
150. 4755	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 561—1972		208. 5628	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 7538—1975	
151. 4756	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 564—1961		209. 5631	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1308—1974	
152. 4757	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 10 (Part III)—1974		210. 5634	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 325—1970	
153. 4765	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 565—1961		211. 5637	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 774—1971	
154. 4766	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2567—1973		212. 5639	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10 (Part II) —1976	
155. 4773	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : (Part III)—1974		213. 5668	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 398 (Part I & II) —1976	
156. 4776	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 6595—1972		214. 5669	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 10 (Part II) —1976	
157. 4778	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 1601—1960		215. 5679	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 10—1976	
158. 4781	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 1186—1971, IS : 2910—1971 IS : 2784—1971		216. 5702	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 2682—1966	
159. 4784	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 2148—1968						[No. CM D/13 : 12]
160. 4785	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 561—1972						A. P. BANERJEE, Deputy Director General
161. 4785	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7407—1974						
162. 4790	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7407—1974						
163. 4791	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 325—1970						
164. 4792	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 325—1970						
165. 4825	77-11-16	78-11-15	IS : 1848—1971						
166. 4835	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
167. 4836	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
168. 4852	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 398 (Part I & II)—1976						
169. 4860	77-12-01	77-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
170. 4861	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
171. 4867	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
172. 4868	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
173. 4869	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
174. 4870	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 7406—1974						
175. 5380	77-08-01	78-08-31	IS : 2567—1973						
176. 5422	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 561—1972						
177. 5423	77-08-16	78-08-15	IS : 1308—1974						
178. 5442	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 7406—1974						
179. 5451	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 2567—1973						
180. 5457	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 633—1975						
181. 5467	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 6914—1973						
182. 5468	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 6915—1973						
183. 5469	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 398 (Part I & II)—1976						
184. 5470	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 2567—1973						
185. 5499	77-09-01	78-08-31	IS : 7407—1974						
186. 5514	77-10-01	78-09-31	IS : 4654—1974						
187. 5515	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 4323—1967						
188. 5534	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 7406—1974						
189. 5536	77-09-16	78-09-15	IS : 1307—1973						
190. 5563	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 561—1972						
191. 5572	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 7652—1975						
192. 5573	77-10-16	78-10-15	SI : 5346—1975						
193. 5574	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 2567—1973						
194. 5575	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 7122—1973						
195. 5576	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4323—1967						
196. 5577	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 1925—1974						
197. 5582	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976						
198. 5583	77-10-16	78-10-15	IS : 4366 (Part I)—1972						
199. 5589	77-10-01	78-09-30	IS : 2148—1968						
200. 5593	77-12-01	78-11-30	IS : 2906—1969						
201. 5595	77-11-01	79-01-15	IS : 1507—1966						
202. 5604	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7121—1973						
203. 5605	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 7122—1973						
204. 5609	77-11-01	78-10-31	IS : 2596—1966						

[सं १२०२०/२०/७९-प्र०]

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS
AND FERTILISER**
(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 13th December, 1979

S.O. 25.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purposes of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the

laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyal-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Raipur	District : Pali	State : Rajasthan		
Village	Khasra No.		Area	
	H.	A.	Sq. M.	
Saradhna	459	00	00	54
	469	00	00	51

[No. 12020/20/79-Prod.]

KIRAN CHADHA, Under Secy.

का० आ० 26.—यतः इस सकान अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की प्रधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मधुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः इंडियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अन्त (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में विविष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने विद्याई गई तिथि से पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अन्तर्गत सभी प्रायिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर विविष्ट संकेत पर्यवसाय के रूप में एतत्प्रायारा प्रधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

उपयन क्षेत्र सलाया से मधुरा तक पाइप लाइन संकेत पर्यवसाय

तहसील : वैर	जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
मंकालय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र संकेत पर्यवसाय में प्रकाशन की साल की तिथि	
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंकालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. कमालपुर	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	2. उहलू	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	3. बाईरैन	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	4. खानपुरा	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	5. हींगोटा	611	4-3-79	10-9-79
	6. पथेना	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	7. भैसियाना	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
		3448	2 12 78	10-9-79
	8. गाजीपुर	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	9. विजयवाड़ी	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	10. नैवाड़ा	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	11. मुर्छेना	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	12. भुतोली	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	13. नगलाहुतराम	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	14. सरसेना	611	4-3-78	10-9-79

[सं० 12020/21/79-प्र०-१]

S.O. 26.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from Salaya to Mathura

Tehsil : Weir	District : Bharatpur	State : Rajasthan		
Name of the Ministry	Name of Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication	Date of Termination in the Gazette of India
Petroleum, Chemical & Fertilizer (Department of Petroleum)	1. Kamalpura	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	2. Uhloo	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	3. Bachren	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	4. Khanpur	611	4-3-78	29-10-79
	5. Hingota	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	6. Pathaina	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	7. Bhaiscena	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	8. Gazipur	3448	2-12-78	10-9-79
	9. Bliwari	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	10. Naiwari	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	11. Mukheina	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	12. Bhootoli	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	13. Nagla Hetram	611	4-3-78	10-9-79
	14. Sarsaina	611	4-3-78	10-9-79

[No. 12020/21/79-Prod. I]

का० 27.—यस: इस संलग्न भन्नुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट और पेट्रोलियम खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की घारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित मारत सरकार की प्रधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मधुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए, उस संलग्न भन्नुसूची में विनिर्विष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यह इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उत्तर अधिनियम की घारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) में निर्विष्ट प्रक्रिया को भन्नुसूची में लिविष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्यवसित कर दिया है।

अब यह: पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का अर्जन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्रम प्राधिकारी उक्स तिथि को ऊपर निर्विष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवसास के रूप में एतद्वारा प्रधिसूचित करते हैं।

भन्नुसूची

व्यापक क्षेत्र सलाया से मधुरा तक पाइप लाइन संक्रिया पर्यवसास

तहसील : भरतपुर	जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान
मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का० घा० सं० भारत के राज- संक्रिया पर्यवसास में प्रकाशन साल की तिथि की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. पपरेरा पपरेरा 2. सिही 3. ताला आजम 4. आजम 5. रंध हेलक	3788 10-12-1977 28-8-1979 3447 2-12-1978 28-8-1979 3788 10-12-1977 28-8-1979 3788 10-12-1977 28-8-1979 3788 10-12-1977 28-8-1979 3788 10-12-1977 28-8-1979

1	2	3	4	5
	6. पिंचगार्ड	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	7. संथ मवीनगर	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	8. सैह	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	9. चक सैह	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	10. बोरार्ड	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	11. नगला माल्ही	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	12. नगला सवाईराम	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	13. डेहरा	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	14. नगला तुहीराम	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	15. चक घना भण्डेर	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	16. सोगर (नगला जीवना)	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	17. नगला हरबंद	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	18. महगांवा	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	19. मोरोली खुर्द	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	20. मोरोली कला	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	21. संथ रारह	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979
	22. रारह	3788	10-12-1977	28-8-1979

[सं. 12020/21/79-प्र०-२]

S.O. 27.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from Salaya to Mathura

Tehsil : Bharatpur	District : Bharatpur	State : Rajasthan		
Name of the Ministry	Name of Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertiliser (Department of Petroleum).	1. Paprera Paprera 2. Sechi 3. Nagla Ajau 4. Ajau 5. Rundh Helak 6. Pichagi 7. Rundh Sakeetra 8. Seh 9. Chak Seh 10. Borai 11. Nagla Manjhi 12. Nagla Sawalram 13. Dehra 14. Nagla Tuheeram 15. Chak Ghana Bhander 16. Sogar (Nagla Jeevan) 17. Nagla Harchand 18. Mahganwa 19. Moroli Khurd 20. Moroli Kalan 21. Rundh Rarah 22. Rarah	3788 3447 3788	10-12-1977 2-12-1978 10-12-1977	28-8-1979 28-8-1979

[No. 12020/21/79-Prod.-II]

का० प्रा० 28.—यतः इस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट और पेट्रोलियम ब्यनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का प्रांगन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उम संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित कर लिया गया है।

और यतः इंडियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अंडे (1) में निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया की अनुसूची में निर्विष्ट गांव के नाम के सामने विक्षाई गई तिथि से पर्यवसान कर दिया है।

अब यतः पेट्रोलियम और ब्यनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का प्रांगन) नियमावली 1963 के नियम 4 के प्रधीन संलग्न प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निर्विष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

प्रधन क्षेत्र सलाया से मथुरा तक पाइपलाइन संक्रिया पर्यवसान

तहसील : नदबई	जिला : भरतपुर	का० प्रा० सं०	राज्य : राजस्थान
मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव		भारत के राजपत्र संक्रिया पर्यवसान में प्रकाशन की की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम बिभाग)	1. बढ़ा 2. नूरपुर 3. नोठा 4. खांगरी 5. खेड़ी देवी सिंह 6. बैलारा 7. कवर्डी	610 610 610 610 610 610 610	4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979

[सं० 12020/21/79-प्रोड-3]

S.O. 28.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh;

And whereas the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from Salaya to Mathura

Tehsil : Nadbai	District : Bharatpur	State : Rajasthan	
Name of the Ministry	Name of Village	S.O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertiliser (Department of Petroleum).	1. Badha 2. Noorpur 3. Notha 4. Khangri 5. Kheri Devisingh 6. Bailara 7. Kawai	610 610 610 610 610 610 610	4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979 4-3-1978 31-8-1979

[No. 12020/21/79-Prod.-III]

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसंबर, 1979

का० आ० 29.—यतः इस संलग्न भूमूली में विनिविष्ट और पेट्रोलियम अनिम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का ग्रांजन) अधिनियम, 1962 की वारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा इंडियन एयरल भारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमूरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार ग्रांजित कर दिया गया है।

और यतः इंडियन एयरल भारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त अधिनियम की वारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के वर्णण (1) में विनिविष्ट प्रक्रिया को अनुसूची में निविष्ट गांव के नाम के साथने विलार्ह गई तिथि से पर्यवसान कर दिया है।

अब यतः पेट्रोलियम और अनिम पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का ग्रांजन) नियमावली, 1963 के नियम 4 के अधीन सक्षम प्राप्तिकारी उक्त तिथि को ऊपर निविष्ट संकिया पर्यवसान के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

स्पष्टक्रत सलाया से भूमूरा तक पाइपलाइन संकिया पर्यवसान

संहीनता : भावूरोड	जिला : सिरोही	राज्य : राजस्थान	
संकाशय का नाम	गांव	का० आ० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में संकिया पर्यवसान की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन, और उत्तरक भूमालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. छार 2. खासडा 3. भावल 4. भावा 5. पन्दरावती 6. सांतपुर 7. सांतपुर 8. भावूरोड 9. भवान 10. भोर 11. भोरखला 12. किवरती	3603 3603 3603 3603 3603 2523 2524 3539 3603 3603 3603 964 3603 964 3603 963	26-11-1977 26-11-1977 26-11-1977 26-11-1977 26-11-1977 02-09-1978 02-09-1978 09-12-1978 26-11-1977 26-11-1977 26-11-1977 17-3-1979 26-11-1977 17-3-1979 26-11-1977 17-3-1979
	भोर 13. भोरखला 14. किवरती	964	15-9-1979

[सं० 12020/23/79-प्रोड० I]

New Delhi, the 14th December, 1979

S.O. 29.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Salaya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh ;

And, whereas, the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule ;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipe line from Salaya to Mathura

Tehsil : ABU ROAD	District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN		
Name of the Ministry	Name of Village	S. O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer (Department of Petroleum)	1. Khara	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	2. Wasra	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	3. Maval	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	4. Amba	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	5. Chandravati	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	6. Santpur	2523	02-09-1978	15-9-1979
	Santpur	2524	02-09-1978	15-9-1979
	Santpur	3539	09-12-1978	15-9-1979
	7. Abu Road	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	8. Tartoli	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	9. Khadat	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	10. Or	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	Or	964	17-03-1979	15-9-1979
	11. Morthala	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	Morthala	964	17-03-1979	15-9-1979
	12. Kiwarli	3603	26-11-1977	15-9-1979
	Kiwarli	963	17-03-1979	15-9-1979

[No. 12020/23/78-Prod-I]

का० घा० 30.—यतः इस संलग्न घनुसूची में विनिविष्ट और पेट्रोलियम बनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों का पर्जन) प्रधिनियम, 1962 की घारा 6 की उपाधारा (1) के अधीन प्रकाशित भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना द्वारा संविधान आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए गुजरात राज्य के सलाया से उत्तर प्रदेश में मधुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए उस संलग्न घनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार प्रदित्त कर दिया गया है।

धीर यतः इविधान आयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड ने उक्त प्रधिनियम की घारा 7 की उपाधारा (1) के अध्या (1) में निर्दिष्ट प्रक्रिया को घनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट गोब के नाम के सामने दिखाई गई तिथि से पर्याप्ति कर दिया है।

प्रब यतः पेट्रोलियम और बनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकारों का पर्जन) नियमावसी, 1963 के नियम 4 के प्रधीन सभ्यम प्राधिकारी उक्त तिथि को उपर निर्दिष्ट संक्रिया पर्यवेक्षण के रूप में एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करते हैं।

घनुसूची
अध्यन और सभ्यम से मधुरा तक पाइप लाइन संक्रिया पर्यवेक्षण

तहसील : पिंडवाड़ा	जिला : सिरोही	राज्य : राजस्थान		
संक्रान्ति का नाम	गोब	का० घा० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र संक्रिया पर्यवेक्षण की वें प्रकाशन की तिथि	तिथि
पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक भवानीय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग)	1. भारता . 2. भीमाना . 3. बाटेरा . 4. भावरी . 5. बनारी . 6. बोवरला . 7. रामपुरा . 8. बनास . 9. बोदियाला . 10. सेवरली . 11. भजारी . 12. पिंडवाड़ा . 13. झाड़ोली . 14. सावलवा .	3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783 3783	10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977 10-12-1977	30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979 30-9-1979

[भा० 12020/23/78-प्र० II]
परेल्ड सिल, सभ्यम प्राधिकारी,
राजस्थान स्टेट ।

S.O. 30.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the transport of petroleum from Saleya in Gujarat State to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh ;

And, whereas, the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has terminated the operation referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on the date shown against the name of village in the schedule ;

Now, therefore, under rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of the said operation.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from Saleya to Mathura

Tehsil : PINDWARA	District : SIROHI	State : RAJASTHAN		
Name of the Ministry	Name of Village	S. O. No.	Date of Publication in the Gazette of India	Date of Termination
Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer, (Department of Petroleum)	1. Bharja	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	2. Bhimana	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	3. Vatera	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	4. Bhawri	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	5. Dhanari	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	6. Kadarla	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	7. Rampura	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	8. Benas	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	9. Chodiyawa	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	10. Sawarli	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	11. Ajari	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	12. Pindwara	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	13. Jhondoli	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79
	14. Sidalva	3785	10-12-77	30-9-79

[No. 12020/23/79-Prod-II]

NARENDRA SINGH,
Competent Authority, Rajasthan State

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

प्रधानमंत्री

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1979

क्रा० धा० 31.—यतः भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के तारीख एक धारा, 1960 की प्रधिसूचना संख्या 17-2/59 एम० धा० 31 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निश्चय दिया है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद प्रधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिए "बेल्यर चिकित्सालय, टेक्सास, संयुक्त राज्य प्रमेरिका द्वारा प्रदत्त एम० धा०" चिकित्सा प्रहृता मान्य चिकित्सा प्रहृता होगी ;

धीर यतः धा० धा० जी० बरोस, जिनके पास उक्त प्रहृता है अमर्यां कार्य के प्रयोजनों के लिए मुकुल्य किलियन लेप्रोसी एंड जनरल अस्पताल, पो० धा० बाजारीचेडा, जिला कठार, प्रसम के साथ संबद्ध है ;

यतः धब, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के परस्तुक के बांद (ग) का पालन करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्धारा —

(1) 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक की धीर प्रधिके लिए

प्रथम

(2) उक्त प्रधिको जब तक धा० धा० जी० बरोस उक्त मुकुल्य किलियन लेप्रोसी एंड जनरल अस्पताल, पो० धा० बाजारीचेडा, जिला कठार, प्रसम के साथ संबद्ध रहते हैं, जो धी

कम हो वह प्रधिके विनियिष्ट करती है, जिसमें पूर्वोक्त डाक्टर मेडिकल प्रैक्टिस कर सकेगा ।

[संख्या धा० 11016/15/78-एम० धा० (पी०)]

के० एल० भाटिया, प्रश्न सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (Department of Health) ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1979

S.O. 31.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 17-2/59-MI, dated the 1st April, 1960, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, "M.D. awarded by the Baylor University Texas, U.S.A." shall be a recognised medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) ;

And whereas Dr. R.G. Burrows, who possesses the said qualification is for the time-being attached to the Mukunda Christian Leprosy and General Hospital, P. O. Bazarichorra, Cachar District, Assam for the purposes of charitable work.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (i) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies :—

- a further period upto 31st December, 1979 or
- the period during which Dr. R. G. Burrows, is attached to the said Mukunda Christian Leprosy and General Hospital P.O. Bazarichorra, Cachar, District Assam whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No.V.11016/15/78-M.E.(Policy)]

K.L. BHATIA, Under Secy.

इस्पात, खान और कोयला मंत्रालय
(कोयला विभाग)

नई विल्ही, 21 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 32.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (भर्जन और विकास) प्रधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 के अधीन, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय (खान विभाग) की प्रधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3347, तारीख 16 सितम्बर, 1972 के अनुसरण में, ग्राम चौलिया कुटा, थाना तालचेर शहर, जिला धेनकानल (उड़ीसा) में 10.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 4.05 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि प्रजित कर ली है;

और शाम चौलियाकुटा के मरेण चन्द्र सामंत को उक्त भर्जन में से 0.20 एकड़ या 0.08 हेक्टेयर वाले क्षेत्र के भर्जन के लिए प्रतिकर के संबंध में उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 13 के अधीन हितबद्ध व्यक्ति पाया गया है;

और उक्त भर्जन के लिए संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम सहमति द्वारा नियत नहीं की जा सकी है और प्रतिकर की प्रस्तावित रकम की पर्याप्तता के बारे में विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया है;

प्रतः, घब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हितबद्ध व्यक्ति को संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम अवधारित करने के लिए धेनकालिक प्रधिकरण धेनकानल (उड़ीसा), गठित करती है जिसमें धेनकानल का जिला न्यायाधीश होगा।

[सं 19(23)/79 सी० एल]

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & COAL

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1979

S.O. 32.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) No. S. O. 3347 dated the 16th September, 1972 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired the lands measuring 10.00 acres (approximately) or 4.05 hectares (approximately) in village Nizigarh, Thana Talcher Town, District Dhenkanal (Orissa).

And whereas Mahash Chandra Samant of village Nizigarh has been found to be the person interested under section 13 of the said Act, for compensation for acquisition of an area of 0.20 acres or 0.08 hectares out of the said acquisition on the basis of authentication of the State Revenue Authorities.

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition could not be fixed by agreement, there being a dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount of compensation offered.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of District Judge, Dhenkanal as part time Tribunal Dhenkanal (Orissa) for determining the amount of compensation payable to the person interested.

[No. 19(23)/79-CL]

का० आ० 33.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (भर्जन और विकास) प्रधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 के अधीन भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय (खान विभाग) की प्रधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3347 तारीख 16 सितम्बर, 1972 के अनुसरण में, ग्राम नीजीगढ़, थाना तालचेर शहर, जिला धेनकानल (उड़ीसा) में 10.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 4.05 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि प्रजित कर ली है;

और ग्राम नीजीगढ़ के राजा सौभाग्य चन्द्र बिरबर हितबद्ध को, जो स्व० हुई चन्द्र बिरबर हितबद्ध के पुत्र है, राज्य राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रधिप्रमाणन के आधार पर, उक्त भर्जन में से 9.34 एकड़ या 3.78 हेक्टेयर वाले क्षेत्र के भर्जन के लिए, प्रतिकर के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 के अवैत्त हितबद्ध व्यक्ति पाया गया है;

और उक्त भर्जन के लिए संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम सहमति द्वारा नियत नहीं की जा सकी है और प्रतिकर की प्रस्तावित रकम की पर्याप्तता के बारे में विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया है;

प्रतः, घब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हितबद्ध व्यक्ति को संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम अवधारित करने के लिए एक धेनकालिक प्रधिकरण धेनकानल (उड़ीसा), गठित करती हूं जिसमें धेनकानल का जिला न्यायाधीश होगा।

[सं० 19 (23)/ 79 सी० एल०]

S.O. 33.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) No. S. O. 3347 dated the 16th September, 1972 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired the lands measuring 10.00 acres (approximately) or 4.05 hectares (approximately) in village Nizigarh, Thana Talcher Town, District Dhenkanal (Orissa).

And whereas Rajasoubhagya Chandra Dev Bribar Harichandan S/o. Late Hindai Chandra Birwar Harichandan of village Nizigarh has been found to be the person interested under section 13 of the said Act, for compensation for acquisition of an area of 0.20 acres or 0.08 hectares out of the said acquisition on the basis of authentication of the State Revenue Authorities.

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition could not be fixed by agreement, there being a dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount of compensation offered.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of District Judge, Dhenkanal as part time Tribunal Dhenkanal (Orissa) for determining the amount of compensation payable to the person interested.

[No. 19(23)/79-CL]

का० आ० 34.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (भर्जन और विकास) प्रधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 के अधीन भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय (खान विभाग) की प्रधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3347, तारीख 11 सितम्बर, 1972 के अनुसरण में ग्राम नीजीगढ़ 'थाना तालचेर शहर, जिला धेनकानल (उड़ीसा), में, 10.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 4.05 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि प्रजित कर ली है।

और ग्राम नीजीगढ़ के मां मणि माँ को, जो राजा किंशोर चन्द्र बिरबर हितबद्ध की माँ है, राज्य राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रधिप्रमाणन के आधार पर उक्त भर्जन में से 0.08 एकड़ या 0.03 हेक्टेयर वाले क्षेत्र के लिए प्रतिकर के संबंध में उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 13 के अधीन हितबद्ध व्यक्ति पाया गया है;

और उक्त भर्जन के लिए संवेद्य प्रतिकर की रकम सहमति द्वारा नियत नहीं की जा सकी है और प्रतिकर की प्रस्तावित रकम की पर्याप्तता के बारे में विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया है;

प्रतः, घब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हितबद्ध व्यक्ति

को संदेय प्रतिकर की रकम अवधारित करने के लिए एक आंशिकालिक अधिकरण धेनकानल (उडीसा), गठित करती है जिसमें धेनकानल का जिला न्यायाधीश होगा ।

[सं 19 (23)/79- सं० एस०]

S.O. 34.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) No. S.O. 3347 dated the 16th September, 1972 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired the lands measuring 10.00 acres (approximately) or 4.05 hectares (approximately) in village Nizigarh, Thana Talcher Town, District Dhenkanal (Orissa).

And whereas Ma Mani Ma M/o Raja Kishore Chandra Birwar Hari Chandar of village Nizigarh has been found to be the person interested under section 13 of the said Act, for compensation for acquisition of an area of 0.08 acre or 0.03 hectares out of the said acquisition on the basis of authentication of the State Revenue Authorities.

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition could not be fixed by agreement, there being a dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount of compensation offered.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of District Judge, Dhenkanal as part-time Tribunal Dhenkanal (Orissa) for determining the amount of compensation payable to the person interested.

[No. 19(23)/79-CL]

का० आ० 35.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला बाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विभाग) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 के अधीन, भारत सरकार के भूतर्क इस्पात और बाल मंडालय (बाल विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3347, तारीख 16 सितम्बर, 1972 के अनुसरण में, ग्राम औलिया कुटा, याना तालाबेर गहर, जिला धेनकानल (उडीसा) में 10.00 एकड़ (लगभग) या 4.05 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि पर्जित कर ली है ।

और ग्राम औलिया कुटा के हुगर नायक को, जो पलाऊ नायक के पुत्र है, राज्य राजस्व अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिवेशन के आधार पर उक्त अर्जन में से 0.04 एकड़ या 0.02 हेक्टेयर बाले क्षेत्र के अर्जन के लिए प्रतिकर के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 के अधीन हितबद्ध अधिकृत पाया गया है ।

और उक्त अर्जन के लिए संदेय प्रतिकर की रकम सहमति द्वारा नियत नहीं की जा सकी है और प्रतिकर की प्रस्तावित रकम को पर्याप्तता के बारे में विवाद उत्पन्न हो गया है, तथा उस हितबद्ध अधिकृत ने इस प्रकार प्रस्तावित रकम को आपत्ति के अधीन स्वीकार किया है ।

अतः, भव, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, हितबद्ध अधिकृत को संदेय प्रतिकर की रकम अवधारित करने के लिए एक आंशिकालिक अधिकरण धेनकानल (उडीसा), गठित करती है जिसमें धेनकानल का जिला न्यायाधीश होगा ।

[सं 19 (23)/ 79- सं० एस०]

सं० एस० बेंकटरामन, विशेष कार्य अधिकारी

S.O. 35.—Whereas in pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) No. S.O. 3347 dated the 16th September, 1972 under section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government has acquired the lands measuring 10.00

acres (approximately) or 4.05 hectares (approximately) in village Nizigarh, Thana Talcher Town, District Dhenkanal (Orissa).

And whereas Nagru Nayak S/o Palan Nayak of village Nizigarh has been found to be the person interested under section 13 of the said Act, for compensation for acquisition of an area of 0.04 acres or 0.02 hectares out of the said acquisition on the basis of authentication of the State Revenue Authorities.

And whereas the amount of compensation payable for the said acquisition could not be fixed by agreement, there being a dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount of compensation offered.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the said Act the Central Government hereby constitutes a Tribunal consisting of District Judge, Dhenkanal as part-time Tribunal, Dhenkanal (Orissa) for determining the amount of compensation payable to the person interested.

[No. 19(23)/79-CL]
V. S. VENKATARAMAN, Officer on Spl. Duty

कृषि और सिंचार्ह मंत्रालय

(छवि तथा सहकारिता विभाग)

गुरु-प्रवृत्ति

नई विलो, 21 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 36.—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपलब्ध (ii) तारीख 6 अक्टूबर, 1979 में, भारत सरकार के द्वायि और सिंचार्ह मंत्रालय (छवि विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 13, तारीख 19 दिसम्बर, 1978 की तालिका में—

(1) स्तंभ (1) में,—

“बंगाली जना” के स्थान पर “जना” पड़े ;
“काला जना” के स्थान पर “उरद” पड़े ;
“लाल मिर्च” के स्थान पर “जिमला मिर्च” पड़े ;
“राष्ट्र” के स्थान पर “भरणी” पड़े ;
“ज्वार” के स्थान पर “ज्वार” पड़े ;
“तिस” के स्थान पर “भलसी” पड़े ;
“लमुनधात” के स्थान पर “नुमनधात” पड़े ;
“रेड्ग्राम” के स्थान पर “भरवुर” पड़े ;
“सोधम” के स्थान पर “ज्वार” पड़े ;

(2) स्तंभ (2) में,—

“एम एस-104” के स्थान पर “एम औ एस-104” पड़े ;
“नगरार्जन” के स्थान पर “नगर्जुन” पड़े ;
“प्रोस्ट्रिमन र्मोब” के स्थान पर “किमसन र्मोब” पड़े ;
“सी औ-02” के स्थान पर “सी औ 2” पड़े ;
“सी औ-03” के स्थान पर “सी औ० 3” पड़े ;
“चाहनीज गियर्ट” के स्थान पर “चाहनीज जायर्ट” पड़े ;
“झीता गौरा-3” के स्थान पर “झीता गौरा-3” पड़े ;
“एक एम-277” के स्थान पर “एक एस-277” पड़े ;
“बी-777” के स्थान पर “एक-777” पड़े ;
“सी औ-02 (बेंजिटेल-कम्पने परपज)” के स्थान पर “सी औ 2 (सभी तथा बाने हेतु)” पड़े ;
“रमियन गियर्ट” के स्थान पर “रमियन जायर्ट” पड़े ;
“लॉकिया के अन्तर्गत “टार्हिप-5269” के नीचे “(पूसा सावनी)” का लोप कर दें ;
“बी एस-1” के स्थान पर “एम एस-1” पड़े ;
“सिरस-3” के स्थान पर “सिरसा-8” पड़े ;
“ग्रमजेरियन” के स्थान पर “ब्लॉजेरियन” पड़े ;

“भारतीय” के स्थान पर “भारती” पढ़ें;
 “सी ओ-37 (भगवती)” के स्थान पर “सी ओ-37 (देवगई)”
 पढ़ें;
 “जय” के स्थान पर “जग” पढ़ें;
 “कोटा/मालागोल्कूल-72” के स्थान पर “कोटा मालागोल्कूल-
 72” पढ़ें;
 “कोटा/मालागोल्कूल-74” के स्थान पर “कोटा मालागोल्कूल-
 74” पढ़ें;
 “मसूरी” (उत्तर प्रदेश के सर्वध में) के स्थान पर “मसूरी”
 पढ़ें;
 “पालमान” के स्थान पर “पलमन” पढ़ें;
 “घोड़ी बारफ़” के स्थान पर “डेंजी डबावी” पढ़ें;
 “अनन्तीरी-1” के स्थान पर “ऐनीजीर-1” पढ़ें,
 “आर टी-1” के स्थान पर “एच टी-1” पढ़ें;
 “एम एम शी एम-9” के स्थान पर “एम शी एम-9” पढ़ें;
 “पारा-दोविक (ई सी-684/4)” के स्थान पर “पारा दोविक
 (ईसी-684/4)” पढ़ें;
 “(मुखरी तारामीरा चयनक)” के स्थान पर “(मुखरी तारा-
 मीरा चयनक-ए)” पढ़ें;
 “सब से बड़ीया” के स्थान पर “बीस्ट बाफ़ भाल” पढ़ें;
 “पालेजा” के स्थान पर “शीलजा” पढ़ें;

(3) संभ 3 में—

(क) संभ 2 में “धान” से संबंधित प्रविष्टि “सीता” के
 सामने “उत्तर प्रदेश” के स्थान पर “बिहार” पढ़ें।
 संभ 2 में धान से संबंधित प्रविष्टि “कोस-116” के सामने
 प्रविष्टि “गिजा-14” के सामने “जम्मू और कश्मीर”
 जोड़िए।
 संभ 2 में “टिड़ा” से संबंधित प्रविष्टि, “पंजाब टिड़ा (एस-
 48)” के सामने “तमिलनाड़ु” शब्द का लोप करें;
 संभ 2 में “गेहूं” से संबंधित प्रविष्टि “सोनालिका (एम
 308)” के सामने “जम्मू कश्मीर” के बाद “मेघालय”
 जोड़िए।

(4) संभ 2 और 3 में—

(क) संभ 2 में, “ज्वार” से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने,
 “भाऊ टाइप-2” जोड़िए और उसके सामने संभ 3
 में, “उत्तर प्रदेश” जोड़िए;

(अ) संभ 2 में “ध्याज” से संबंधित प्रविष्टि, “पंजाब-48”
 और “पूमा रेड” के बीच में “पूमा रेनवार” तथा
 संभ 3 में उसके सामने, “जम्मू और कश्मीर” जोड़िए,
 (ग) संभ 2 में “धान” से संबंधित प्रविष्टि “आइना-972”
 और “चाइना-1007” के बीच में, “चाइना-988”
 जोड़िए और उसके सामने संभ 3 में “जम्मू और
 कश्मीर” जोड़िए;
 (घ) संभ 2 में “धान” से संबंधित प्रविष्टि, “सी ० ओ-
 37 (भगवती)” और “सी ओ-39” के बीच “सी
 ओ-38 (भगवती)” जोड़िए और उसके सामने संभ
 3 में, “तमिलनाड़ु” जोड़िए;
 (ङ) संभ 2 में, “गेहूं” से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के अंत में,
 “एन आई-5749” जोड़िए और उसके सामने संभ
 3 में, “महाराष्ट्र” जोड़िए।

यह प्रधिसूचना तत्काल प्रभावी होती।

[सं० 7-33/78-एस० शी०]

श्री० भार० भुम्बला रूपी प्रायुक्त

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION
 (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1979

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 36.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O. 13, dated the 19th December, 1978, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 6th January 1979, in the Table,—

(i) in column (1),—
 (a) for “Ridged Gourd” read “Ridge Gourd”;
 (b) the word “Samai” shall be omitted; and before 00.2 for Tamil Nadu, the word “Samai”, shall be inserted;
 (ii) in column (2),—
 (a) under item Bajra, for “MSH-104”, read “MBH-104”;
 (b) under item Cowpea, under “Type-5269”, the brackets and words “(Pusa Sawari)”, shall be omitted;
 (c) under item Wheat, for “Sonalika (S-308)”, read “Sonalika (S-308)”;
 (iii) in column (3),—under item paddy, against item ‘sita’, for “Uttar Pradesh” read “Bihar”;

[No. 7-33/78-SD]

D. R. BHUMBLA, Agriculture Commissioner.

प्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० शा० 37.—कच्चा काजू श्रेणीकरण और चिह्ननाकन नियम, 1979 का निम्नलिखित प्राप्त, जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार छवि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्ननाकन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) कीधारा 3 व्यावारा प्रदत्त ग्रन्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बनाना चाहती है, उक्त धारा की अपेक्षानुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रक्रियत किया जा रहा है, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है; और यह सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राप्त परइस प्रधिसूचना की प्रतियो जनता को उपलब्ध करा दिए जाने की तारीख से पैंतालीस विन के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

आपर विनिर्विट अवधि के अवसान से पूर्व नियमों के उक्त प्राप्त की बाबत जो भी आपत्तियां या सुझावँ किसी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त होंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

[कच्चा काजू श्रेणीकरण और चिह्ननाकन नियम 1979 का प्राप्त

- मंकिष्णन नाम और लागू होना—(1) इन नियमों का नाम कच्चा काजू श्रेणीकरण और चिह्ननाकन नियम, 1979
 (2) ये भारत में उपलब्धित कच्चे काजू (ग्रेनाइटिम आक्वीटेन्ट) को लागू होंगे।
- परिभाषा—इन नियमों में,—
 (क) “कृषि विषयन सलाहकार” से, भारत का कृषि विषयन सलाहकार अभियंत
 (ख) “ग्रन्तुसूची” से इन नियमों से उपावश्यक ग्रन्तुसूची अभियंत है।
 (ग) “प्राधिकृत पैकर” से वह व्यक्ति या व्यक्ति निकाय अभियंत है जिसे कच्चे काजू के सम्बन्ध में, साधारण श्रेणीकरण और चिह्ननाकन नियम, 1997 के नियम 3 के अधीन प्राधिकरण प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किया गया है।
- श्रेणी नाम—कच्चे काजू की क्वालिटी को वर्णित करने वाला श्रेणी नाम, ग्रन्तुसूची 2 और 3 के स्तम्भ 1 में उपलब्धित किया जाएगा।
- क्वालिटी की परिभाषा—संबंधित श्रेणी नामों द्वारा वर्णित क्वालिटी के लक्ष्य, ग्रन्तुसूची 2 और 3 के स्तम्भ 2 से 7 तक प्रत्येक श्रेणी नाम के सामने उपलब्धित किए जाएंगे।

5. श्रेणी नाम चिह्न (1).—कच्चे काजू के मामले में श्रेणी नाम चिह्न के लिए एक नेवल होगा, जिस पर श्रेणी नाम और अनुसूची 1 में उपलिखित डिजाइन (जिस पर भारत के मानवित की रूपरेखा "ऐगमार्क" शब्द छढ़ते हुए सर्व का चित्र तथा "Product of India" और "भारतीय उत्पादन" शब्द अंकित होंगे) बनी होगी।

6. चिह्नांकन की रीति.—(1) प्रत्येक प्राधान पर श्रेणी नाम चिह्न कुछ विषयन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से सुरक्षित रूप में लगाया जाएगा और उसमें निम्नलिखित विशिष्टियां स्पष्टतः दर्शित की जाएंगी, अर्थात्:—

- (क) लाट का कम स०।
- (ख) पैक करने की तारीख।
- (ग) कुल भार।
- (घ) पैकर का नाम।
- (ङ) पैक करने का स्थान।

(2) कोई प्राधिकृत पैकर, कुछ विषयन सलाहकार से पूर्व अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् किसी प्राधान पर उक्त अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति में अपना निपी व्यापार चिह्न लगा सकेगा:

परन्तु यह तब जब कि निपी व्यापार निल्ल, कच्चे काजू की ऐसी क्वालिटी या श्रेणी को न दर्शाता हो जो इस नियमों के अनुसार प्राधान पर लगे श्रेणी नाम चिह्न द्वारा दर्शित क्वालिटी या श्रेणी से भिन्न है।

7. पैक करने की रीति.—(1) कच्चे काजू पटमन या किसी अन्य ऐसी सामग्री से बने अच्छे साफ और शुष्क प्राधानों में पैक किए जाएंगे जो हृषि विषयन सलाहकार अनुमोदित करे। वे किसी कीटप्रभान या कवक संदूषण से तथा किसी ग्रनाइलीय अंधे से मुक्त होंगे।

(2) प्राधान, हृषि विषयन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से सुरक्षित रूप में सीलबंद किए जाएंगे।

(3) प्रत्येक पैकेज में एक ही श्रेणी नाम के कच्चे काजू होंगे।

8. प्राधिकरण प्रमाणपत्र की विशेष शर्तें.—सामारण श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन नियम, 1937 के नियम 4 में विविविष्ट शर्तों के अतिरिक्त प्राधिकृत पैकर, हृषि विषयन सलाहकार को समाधानप्रद रूप में निम्नलिखित विशेष शर्तों का पालन करेंगे, अर्थात्:—

(1) प्राधिकृत पैकर, कच्चे काजूओं के परीक्षण के लिए ऐसे प्रबंध करेगा जैसे हृषि विषयन सलाहकार समय-समय पर विहित करे।

(2) प्राधिकृत पैकर, हृषि विषयन सलाहकार द्वारा इस बाबत सम्पत्तः प्राधिकृत निरीक्षण अधिकारियों को नमूना लेने, परीक्षण करने और ऐसी

अन्य बातों के बारे में जो हृषि विषयन सलाहकार विनिविष्ट करे, रामी सुविधाएं देंगा।

अनुसूची 1

(नियम 5 देखिए)

"श्रेणी नाम चिह्न" का डिजाइन



अनुसूची 2

(नियम 3 और 4 देखिए)

केरल और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उत्तादित कच्चे काजुओं की क्वालिटी का व्येणी नाम और परिभाषा
क्वालिटी की परिभाषा
विशेष लक्षण

व्येणी नाम	प्रति कि० ग्रा०	भार के अनुसार	भार के अनुसार	भार के अनुसार	भार के अनुसार	भार के अनुसार	भारतीय लक्षण
दृढ़फल की	रिक्त दृढ़फल का	अपरिपक्व दृढ़फल	स्त्रियस्त और	अधिकतम नमी	प्रतिशत	का प्रतिशत	
प्रधिकतम संख्या	प्रधिकतम प्रतिशत	का प्रधिकतम	विरंजित दृढ़फल	का प्रधिकतम	प्रतिशत	का प्रधिकतम	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
प्रतिरिक्त विशेष	100	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	12.0	1. कच्चे काजू केरल और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में उगाए गए ऐनाकार्डियम आक्सीडेटेल एल० के शुष्क पके हुए दृढ़फल होंगे—	
विशेष	150	1.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	2. कच्चे काजू—	
अच्छा	160	2.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	(क) संविधित प्रकार के आकार रंग और किस्म का होगा ;	
ठीक	180	3.0	5.0	5.0	12.0	(ख) छच्छी तरह शुष्क और पके हों।	
						(ग) में कफूदी कोई महक नहीं होनी चाहिए ;	
						(घ) में मुक्तियुक्त कोई बाल पदार्थ नहीं मिला होगा ;	
						और	
						(इ) स्तम्भ 5 के अधीन विनिविष्ट सीमा को छोड़कर, कफूदी रोगों, सड़े हुए दृढ़फल और कीटप्रसन से मुक्त होंगे ।	

बाह्य पराये : के अन्तर्गत पत्थर, धूल, गम्भी कलों और पत्तियों के सूखे साग आदि ।

रिक्त दृढ़फल : ऐसा दृढ़फल जिसमें गिरी नहीं है ।

अपरिपक्व दृढ़फल : ऐसा दृढ़फल जिसकी गिरी पूर्णतः विकसित नहीं है और या सिकुड़ी हुई है,

टूटे स्त्रियस्त और विरंजित दृढ़फल : ऐसा दृढ़फल जिसमें गिरी विरंजित है, सड़े, रोगप्रस्त और टूटे दृढ़फल या ऐसी यांत्रिक स्त्रियस्त दृढ़फल जो क्वालिटी को तात्त्विक रूप में प्रभावित करती है ।

अनुसूची 3

(नियम 3 और 4 देखिए)

अन्य राज्यों में उत्तादित कच्चे काजुओं की क्वालिटी का व्येणी नाम और परिभाषा

क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

विशेष लक्षण

व्येणी नाम	प्रति कि० ग्रा०	भार के अनुसार	अपरिपक्व दृढ़फल	भार के अनुसार	भार के अनुसार	भार के अनुसार	भारतीय लक्षण
दृढ़फल की	रिक्त दृढ़फल का	का प्रधिकतम	स्त्रियस्त और	सभी का	प्रतिशत	प्रधिकतम प्रतिशत	
प्रधिकतम सं०	प्रधिकतम प्रतिशत	प्रतिशत	विरंजित दृढ़फल	प्रधिकतम	प्रतिशत	प्रधिकतम प्रतिशत	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
विशेष	160	1.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	1. कच्चे काजू केरल और महाराष्ट्र	
अच्छा	180	2.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	राज्य से विभिन्न राज्य में ऐनाकार्डियम	
सुख्त	210	3.0	5.0	5.0	12.0	आक्सीडेटेल एल० के शुष्क पके हुए दृढ़फल होंगे ।	

2. काष्ठे काजू—

- (क) रांवधित प्रकार के धाकार रंग और किस्म का होगा;
- (घ) अच्छी तरह धुक्क और पके हों;
- (ग) में फूंदी की कोई महफ नहीं होनी चाहिए—
- (घ) में शुचितयुक्ततः कोई थाय पशार्ह नहीं मिला होगा;
- (ज) स्तम्भ 5 के अधीन विनियोग सीमा को छोड़कर, फूंदी रोपो, सड़े हुए दृढ़फल और कीटबायस्ट से मूँद होगे।

वाह्य पदार्थ के प्रत्यर्गत पत्थर, धून, गन्दगी फलों और पत्तियों के सूखे भाग शादि।

रिति दृढ़फल : ऐसा दृढ़फल जिसमें गिरी नहीं है।

असरियाक दृढ़फल : ऐसा दृढ़फल जिसकी गिरी पूर्णतः विकसित नहीं है और/या लिकुड़ी हुई है।

दूटे भारियस्त और विरंगित दृढ़फल : ऐसा दृढ़फल, जिसमें गिरी विरंगित है या गड़े रोमस्त और दूटे दृढ़फल या ऐसी धान्दिक क्षतियरत दृढ़फल जो दृढ़फल को तात्त्विक रूप में प्रभावित करती है।

[सं. 10-4/79-ए० एम०]

MINISTRY OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1979

S.O. 37.—The following draft of the Raw-Cashewnut Grading and Marketing Rules, 1979, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marketing) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is hereby published, as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after 45 days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette of India in which this notification is published are made available to the public.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period so specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Raw Cashewnut Grading and Marketing Rules, 1979.

1. Short title and application.—(1) These rules may be called the Raw-Cashewnut Grading and Marketing Rules, 1979.

(2) They shall apply to Raw-Cashewnut (*Anacardium Occidentale L.*) produced in India.

2. Definitions.—In these rules,—

- (a) "Agricultural Marketing Adviser" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India;
- (b) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules;
- (c) "Authorised packer" means a person or a body of persons who has been issued a certificate of authorisation under rule 3 of the General Grading and Marketing Rules, 1937, in relation to Raw-Cashew-nuts.

3. Grade Designation.—The grade designation to indicate the quality of Raw-Cashewnuts shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules II and III.

4. Definition of Quality.—The characteristics of the quality indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set

out against each grade designation in columns 2 to 7 of Schedules II and III.

5. Grade designation Mark.—(1) The grade designation mark in case of Raw-Cashewnuts shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word AGMARK and the figure of the rising Sun, with the words "Produce of India" and ("भारतीय दासाद") resembling the one as set out in Schedule I.

6. Method of Marking.—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and shall clearly show the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) The Serial number of the lot
- (b) Date of packing
- (c) Net weight
- (d) Name of the packer
- (e) Place of packing.

(2) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer;

Provided that, the private trade mark does not represent quality of grade of Raw-Cashewnut different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the container in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of Packing.—(1) Raw-Cashewnuts shall be packed in sound, clean and dry containers made of Jute or any other material as may be approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. They shall be free from any insect infestation or fungus contamination and also free from any undesirable smell.

(2) The containers shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) Each package shall contain Raw-Cashewnuts of one grade designation only.

8. Special conditions of Certificate of Authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the following special conditions shall be observed by the authorised packers to the satisfaction of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, namely:—

(1) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing Raw-Cashewnuts, as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) An authorised packer shall provide all such facilities to the Inspecting Officers, duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in this behalf, for sampling, testing and such other matters as may be specified by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)



SCHEDULE II

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade Designations and Definition of quality of Raw-Cashewnuts produced in Kerala and Maharashtra State

Grade Designation	Definition of quality						General Characteristics
	Special characteristics						
	Number of nuts per Kg. Maximum	Void nuts per cent by weight Maximum	Immature nuts per cent by weight Maximum	Damaged and discoloured nuts per cent by weight Maximum	Moisture per cent by weight Maximum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Extra Special	100	Nil	Nil	Nil	12.0	1.	Raw-Cashewnuts shall be the dried ripe nuts of <i>Anacardium Occidentale</i> L. grown in Kerala and Maharashtra State.
Special	150	1.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	2.	The Raw-Cashewnuts shall,—
Good	160	2.0	3.0	3.0	12.0		(a) have the shape, colour and other characteristics of the variety,
Fair	180	3.0	5.0	5.0	12.0		(b) be well dried and mature,
							(c) be free from any musty odour,
							(d) be reasonably free from extraneous matter, and
							(e) be free from mould, diseases, decayed nuts and insect attack except to the extent as specified under column 5.

Extraneous matter : includes stones, dust, dirt, parts of dried fruits and leaf, etc.

Void nuts : nuts in which there are no kernels.

Immature nuts : the nuts the kernels of which are not properly developed and/or shrivelled.

Damaged and discoloured nuts : the nuts containing discoloured kernels, decayed, diseased and broken nuts or mechanical injury, materially affecting the quality.

SCHEDULE III

(See rule 3 and 4)

Grade Designations and Definition of quality of Raw Cashewnuts produced in other States

Grade Designation	Definition of quality						General Characteristics
	Special characteristics						
	Number of nuts per Kg. Maximum	Void nuts per cent by weight Maximum	Immature nuts per cent by weight Maximum	Damaged and discoloured nuts per cent by weight Maximum	Moisture per cent by weight Maximum		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Special	160	1.0	2.0	2.0	12.0	1.	Raw-Cashewnuts shall be the dried ripe nuts of <i>Anacardium Occidentale</i> L. grown in the States other than Kerala and Maharashtra.
Good	180	2.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	2.	The Raw-Cashewnuts shall,—
Fair	210	3.0	5.0	5.0	12.0		(a) have the shape, colour and other characteristics of the variety,
							(b) be well dried and mature,
							(c) be free from any musty odour,
							(d) be reasonably free from extraneous matter, and
							(e) be free from mould, diseases, decayed nuts and insect attack except to the extent as specified under column 5.

Extraneous matter : includes stones, dust, dirt, parts of dried fruits and leaf, etc.

Void nuts : nuts in which there are no kernels.

Immature nuts : the nuts the kernels of which are not properly developed and/or shrivelled.

Damaged and discoloured nuts : the nuts containing discoloured kernels, decayed, diseased and broken nuts or mechanical injury, materially affecting the quality.

का० प्रा० 38.—केन्द्रीय मरकार, कृषि उत्तर (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए टैपियोका साबूदाना श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन नियम, 1979 द्वारा चाहती है जैसा कि उक्त धारा में अनेकित है, प्रस्तावित निम्नलिखित प्रारूप उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है, जिनके उत्तरे प्रबाधित होने की संभावना है। सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर उस तारीख से, जिसकी उम राजमन्त्र की प्रतिया, जिसमें यह अधिसूचना प्रकाशित की जाती है, जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, वैतानीस दिन की समाप्ति पर या उसके पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

इस प्रकार विनियिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति से पूर्व नियमों के उक्त प्रारूप को पावत जो भी प्राप्ति या सुनाव किसी व्यक्ति में प्राप्त होगे, केन्द्रीय मरकार उन पर विचार करेंगे।

नियमों का प्रारूप

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और लागू होना—(1) इन नियमों का नाम टैपियोका साबूदाना श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन नियम, 1979 है।
2. ये टैपियोका ट्यूबर्ड (वैनिहाइट एस्क्यूलेटा क्रेन्ट्स माइन यूटिलिसिमा) से अभिप्राप्त स्टार्च से विनियिष्ट टैपियोका साबूदाना को लागू होते।
3. परिभाषाएँ :— इन नियमों में—
 - (क) "कृषि विषय सलाहकार" से, भारत सरकार का कृषि विषय सलाहकार अभिप्रेत है,
 - (ब) "अनुसूची" से, इन नियमों से उपलब्ध अनुसूची अभिप्रेत है
 - (ग) "प्राधिकृत पैकर" से, ऐसा व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों का निकाय अभिप्रेत है, जिसे इन नियमों के प्रयोग विविह श्रेणी मानकों और प्रक्रिया के अनुसार वस्तु को श्रेणीकृत और ऐमार्क विनियुक्त करताने के लिए भारत सरकार के कृषि विषय सलाहकार द्वारा प्राधिकरण प्रमाणपत्र जारी किया गया है।
3. श्रेणी नाम :— टैपियोका साबूदाना को क्वालिटी उपर्याप्ति करते के लिए श्रेणी नाम अनुसूची 2 के संभ 1 में यथा उपर्याप्त होगा।
4. व्यालिटी की परिभाषा :— संवंधित श्रेणी नामों द्वारा उदारीयत व्यालिटी, अनुसूची 2 के संभ 2 से 11 तक प्रत्येक श्रेणी नाम के सामने यथा उपर्याप्त होगी।
5. श्रेणी नाम चिह्न— श्रेणी नाम चिह्न, एक ऐसा नेमल होगा, जिनका डिजाइन (जिसमें एमार्क शब्द यहित भारत का मानचिह्न और 'भारतीय उत्पाद' शब्दों सहित उदय होते हुए सूर्य का चिक्क होगा) अनुसूची 1 में दी गई डिजाइन के सदृश होगा और उस पर श्रेणी नाम विनियिष्ट होगा।
6. चिह्नांकन की पद्धति :— (1) श्रेणी नाम चिह्न, कृषि विषय सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से प्रत्येक आधान पर मजबूती से चिपकाया जायेगा ;
(2) श्रेणी नाम चिह्न के प्रतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित विषयित्यां प्रत्येक आधान पर स्पष्टतया और अभिष्ट रूप से ऐसी रीति में अंकित की जाएगी, जो कृषि विषय सलाहकार विनियिष्ट करे, अर्थात् :—
 - (क) विभिन्नता का नाम।
 - (ब) पैकिंग की तारीख।
 - (ग) लाट सं०।
 - (घ) शुद्ध भार।
 - (ङ) कोई अन्य विषयित्यां, जो कृषि विषय सलाहकार विनियिष्ट करे।
- (3) प्राधिकृत पैकर, कृषि विषय सलाहकार का पूर्व अनुमोदित प्राप्त रूप, आधान पर अनुमता निजी व्यापार चिह्न, उक्त अधिकारी द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति में अंकित कर सकेगा :

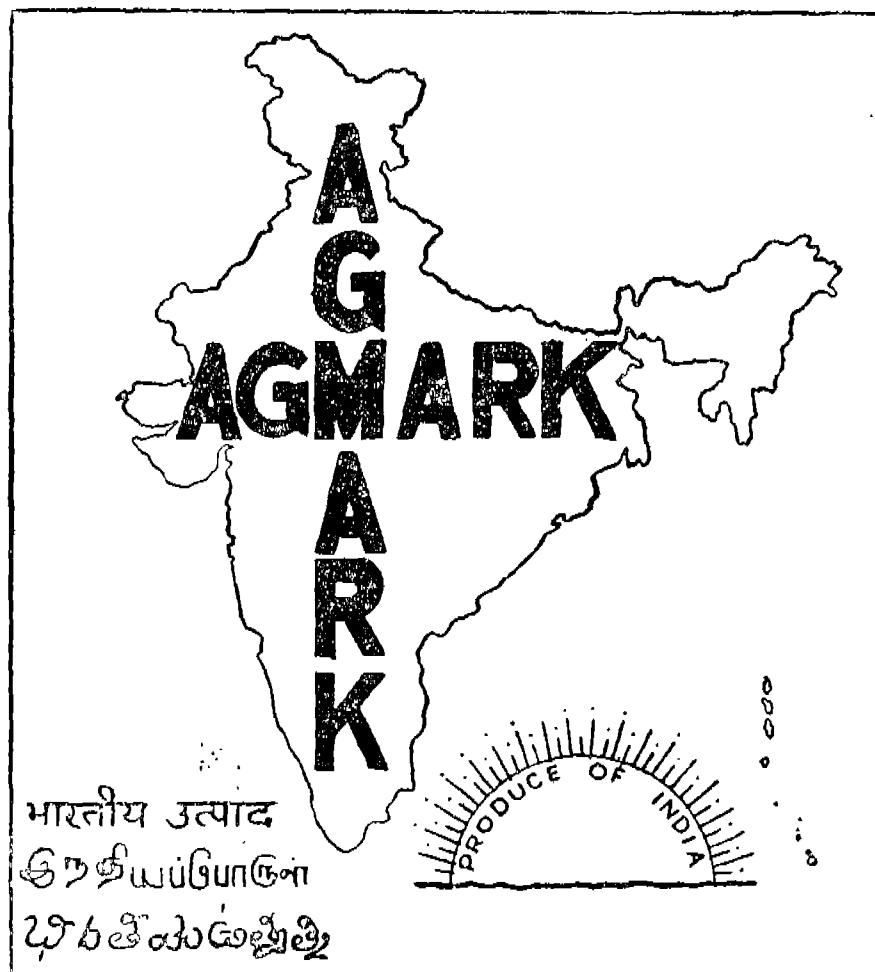
परन्तु यह तब जब कि निजी व्यापार चिह्न, इन नियमों के अनुसार आधान पर चिपकाए गए श्रेणी नाम चिह्न द्वारा टैपियोका साबूदाना की उपर्याप्ति व्यालिटी या श्रेणी से भिन्न क्वालिटी या श्रेणी उपर्याप्ति न करे।

7. पैकिंग की पद्धति -- (1) जूट, मूत, फारज, पालिभेनी से या कृषि विषय सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किसी अन्य पद्धति से बने नए, मजबूत स्वच्छ और शुद्ध आधान ही पैकिंग के लिए प्रयुक्त होंगे। आधान कोटागु-रंकमण या फकूंडी संटूष्टि से मुक्त होंगे और किसी भी अवांछनीय गंध से भी मुक्त होंगे।
(2) आधान, कृषि विषय सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से, मजबूती से बन्व किए जाएंगे और उन पर मील लगाई जाएंगी।
(3) प्रत्येक पैकेज में केवल एक ही श्रेणी नाम का टैपियोका होगा।
8. प्राधिकरण-पद्धति के लिए विवरण शर्तें— साधारण श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नांकन नियम, 1937 के नियम 4 में विनियिष्ट शर्तों के प्रतिरिक्त इन नियमों के प्रयोजनार्थ जारी किए गए प्रत्येक प्राधिकरण-पद्धति की शर्तें निम्नलिखित होंगी, अर्थात् :—
 - (1) प्राधिकृत पैकर, टैपियोका साबूदाना के परीक्षण के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगा, जो कृषि विषय सलाहकार विनियिष्ट करे, और उसके नमूने ऐसी नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाओं को, जो कृषि विषय सलाहकार समय-समय पर विनियिष्ट करे, भेजे जाएंगे।
 - (2) प्राधिकृत पैकर, इस नियम द्वारा विषय सलाहकार द्वारा मन्त्रिकारी विनियिष्ट निरीक्षण प्रधिकारी को, नमूने लेने, परीक्षण करने, श्रेणी नाम चिह्न लगाने और अन्य ऐसे मामलों के लिए जो कृषि विषय सलाहकार समय-समय पर विनियिष्ट करे, सभी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेगा।

प्रत्यक्षी 1

(लियम 5 देविये)

श्रेणी नाम विलु के लिए डिजाइन।



प्रत्यक्षी 2

उत्पाद (नमिन) वा उत्पादन (हिन्दी) के रूप में वाणिज्यिक रूप में ज्ञान टैपियोका साधारणा की क्वालिटी का श्रेणी नाम और परिमापा
श्रेणी विशेष लक्षण

का नाम

भारते शुद्ध	शुद्ध	शुद्ध	शुद्ध	मलकर	शुद्ध आधार	ज्ञान रार	लेविवान्ड	साधारण लक्षण
श्रावणा १ आधार आधार	आधार आधार	आधार आधार	आधार	आधार सा-	पर भार के	का एच० पी	स्केल पर पा-	
नमों के पर भार पर भार	पर भार पर भार	पर भार पर भार	इड पी	मनुसार शुद्ध			गमिलेन शूबे	
प्रतिशत के प्रति-	के प्रति-	के प्रति-	के प्रति-	के प्रति-	रो प्र०	फाइबर का	में जिलेटिनो	
प्रतिशत सारकुन गार	सारकुन गार	सारकुन गार	प्रति-	प्रति-			फूल धारीय	
राम का प्रमल में	का प्रमल में	का प्रमल में	का	प्रोटीन तम			पेस्ट का रंग	
प्रतिशत भवित्वेय	प्रतिशत भवित्वेय	प्रतिशत भवित्वेय						
प्रतिशत राम का त्यूनतम प्रतिशत								
तम प्रतिशत								
प्रधिक- अधिक-								
तम								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) दुध-खेत	12.0	0.4	0.1	95	0.3	100	0.2	4.5 से	0.2 आर्ट+	टैपियोका गारुदाना :
									7.0 तक	1.0 चार्ड क) केरल और नमिनाडु राज्यों
(2) विशेष	12.0	0.4	0.1	92	0.3	100	0.2	4.5 से	0.3 आर्ट+	में उत्तारांति टैपियोका दमू-
									7.0 तक	1.0 चार्ड वर्स (मैनिहाद) परम्यूलेटा

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(3) भाद्रार्ग**	12. 0	0. 4	0. 1	90	0. 3	100	0. 2	4. 5 वे 7. 0 नक्क	0. 4 आर्ग + 1. 5 आर्ग	भेटग गाइन युटिलिसिस) से प्रभिप्राप्त स्टार्ट मेर्चिनिंग किया जाएगा ।

टिप्पणी : *“साधारण” श्वेषी लघुकथाय के “सर्वोत्तम” वर्णन का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है।

*“आधानों पर अध्यन, इस गश्त सभी प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत “सामान्य साक्षाता” या “मोतीदाना साक्षाता” चिह्नाकृत किया जाएगा।

[सं० १०-५/७९ ए० एम०]

4. Definition of quality.—The quality indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in columns 2 to 11 of the Schedule II.

5. Grade designation mark.—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word "Agmark" and the figure of the rising sun with the words "Produce of India" and "भारतीय उत्पाद") resembling the one as set out in Schedule I.

6. Method of marking.—(i) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser;

(ii) In addition to the grade designation mark, the following particulars shall be clearly and indelibly marked on each container in such a manner as may be specified by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, namely :—

- (a) Name of manufacturer.
- (b) Date of packing.
- (c) Lot number.
- (d) Net weight.
- (e) Any other particulars as may be specified by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser:

(iii) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on the container in the manner approved by the said officer.

Provided that, the private trade mark does not represent quality or grade of tapioca sago different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the container in accordance with these rules.

7. Method of packing.—(1) Only new, sound, clean and dry containers made of jute, cotton, paper, polythene, or any other material as may be approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser shall be used for packing. The containers shall be free from any insect infestation or fungus contamination and free from any undesirable smell.

3. Grade designation.—The grade designation to indicate the quality of the tapioca sago shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedule II.

(2) The containers shall be securely closed and sealed in the manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) Each package shall contain tapioca of one grade designation only.

8. Special conditions for certificate of authorisation.—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the following shall be the conditions of every certificate of authorisation issued for the purpose of these rules, namely :—

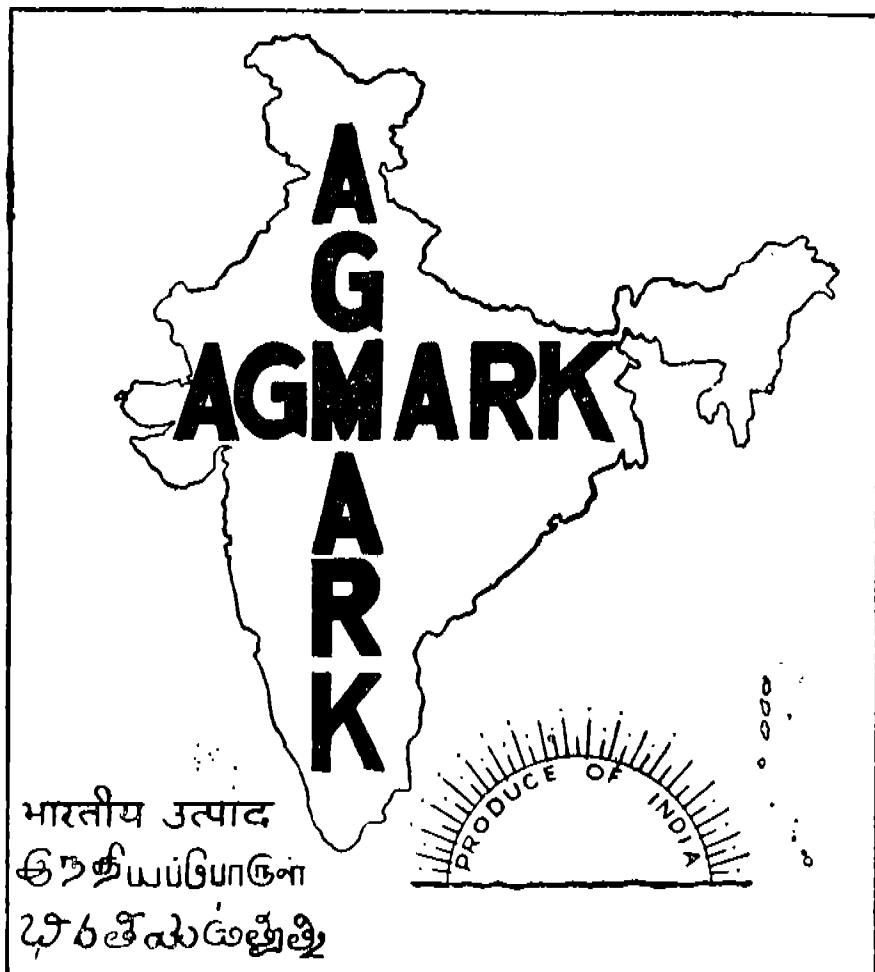
(i) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing tapioca sago as may be prescribed, and samples thereof shall be forwarded to such control laboratories as may be specified, from time to time, by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(ii) An authorised packer shall provide all facilities to the Inspecting Officers duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in this behalf, for sampling, testing, affixation of grade designation marks and other matters as may be prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser from time to time.

SCHEDULE I

(See rules 5)

Design for the grade designation mark



SCHEDULE-II

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definition of quality of Tapioca Sago commercially known as JAV VARISHI (TAMIL) SABOODANA (HINDI)

Grade and Designation	Special characteristics								General characteristics		
	Mois-ture max.	Total ash per-cent max.	Acid insol-ble per-cent max.	Starch per-cent max.	Protein per-cent max.	Sul-phur dioxide ppm. max.	Crude fibre per-cent max.	pH. of aqueous extract max.	Colour of gelatinised alkaline paste in the porcelain cuvetta on the lovibond Scale not deeper than	11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
(1) Milk-white	12.0	0.4	0.1	95	0.3	100	0.2	4.5 to 7.0	0.2R+ to 1.0Y	Tapioca Sago shall : (a) be manufactured from the starch obtained from the	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(2) Special	12.0	0.4	0.1	92	0.3	100	0.2	4.5 to 7.0	0.3R+ 1.0Y	tubers of tapioca (<i>Manihot</i> <i>Esculenta</i> <i>Crantz</i> <i>Syn. Utilissima</i>) grown in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu;
(3) General*	12.0	0.4	0.1	90	0.3	100	0.2	4.5 to 7.0	0.4R+ 1.5Y	(b) be sweet, clean, hard, and wholesome; (c) be in sound merchantable condition, broken not ex- ceeding 2 per cent; (d) be completely free from mould, obnoxious smell of any extraneous matter; (e) have reasonably uniform colour, shape and size; (f) be sieved and classified as under . (i) common sago : Upper sieve No. 11 mesh. —Lower sieve No. 9½ mesh. (ii) Motidana sago—Up- per sieve No. 8 mesh. —Lower sieve No. 6½ mesh.

Note : *The grade "General" represents the description "Best" of the trade.

**The containers shall be marked as "coromon sago" or "Motidana sago" according to the sieving adopted.

[No. 10-5/79-AM]

का०प्रा० ३० :--बनस्पति तेल श्रेणीकरण और विनियोगन नियम, 1955 में और संशोधित करने के लिए नियमों का एक प्राप्त जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार, कृषि उत्तर (श्रेणीकरण और विनियोग) प्राधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बनाया जाती है उस धारा की प्रवेशनात्मक उन सभी व्यक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित की जा रही है, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है और इसके द्वारा प्राप्त यह सूचना वो जाती है कि इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित वो तारीख से वैतालीसवें दिन या उसके पश्चात उक्त प्राप्त पर विचार किया जाएगा :

इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि में पूर्व उक्त प्राप्ति की वाक्यसंक्षिप्त किसी व्यक्ति में जो भी आपत्तियां या सुभाव प्राप्त होंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन पर विचार करेंगी।

लियसौ वा प्राच्य

1. इन नियमी का नाम बनस्पति तेज श्रेणीकरण और चिन्हांकन (संशोधन) नियम, 1979 है।
2. दसमानि तेज श्रेणीकरण और चिन्हांकन नियम, 1955 में,—
 - (1) नियम 3 में, IV से XII तक अंकों और शब्दों के स्थान पर IV से XIII तक अंक और शब्द रखे जाएंगे;
 - (2) नियम 4 में, IV से XII तक अंकों और शब्दों के स्थान पर IV से XIII तक अंक और शब्द रखे जायेंगे;
 - (3) अनुसूची 11 में, प्रविष्टि (X) को प्रविष्टि (XI) के रूप में पुनर्संबधित किया जायगा और इस प्रकार पुनर्संबधित प्रविष्टि (XI) के पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जायगी, अर्थात् :—

— 1 —

13

(X) भाज की भूसी का तेल परिष्कास (भाज)

ਨੀਲ ਝੋਣ (ਸੌਥ)

प्रज्ञसूची III

(नियम 3 और 4 देखा)

श्रेणी का नाम	दर्जन	1 मेन के लौंबी माण्ड सावधान पर रंग जिसे Y + 5R के रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया गया है (से गहरा नहीं)	विनिर्दिश गुह्यत्व 30°/30°/ मर्नेनक में०	40° में०ये० पर अप- वर्तनाक मान	साकृती- करण मान	प्रायो- दीन पदार्थ (विजय- पद्धति)	प्रसादूर्धनी- कारक मान	प्राप्ति- (प्रति- शत से शत में श्रद्धिक नहीं)	आम्ल- तथा प्रधिक- तम प्रतिशत	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
परिष्कृत आद		शत की भूमी का तेल आर्थिंग सटीवा गिन फामरेसिन के धान की कुटाई की प्रक्रिया के मध्य उत्तरे गां, धान के छिलके की परतों से चिलायक छोल प्रक्रिया से निकाला जाएगा जिसमें छां मा० 3470 (ई) 1966 के अनुमार आद श्रेणी के ट्रैक्सीन चिलायक का उपयोग किया जाएगा। तेल का परिष्कार अलकली, अवश्यक मिट्टी से विचित करके और/ या अक्षियन कारबंन से किया जाएगा और भाष्प से निर्गत्तित किया जाएगा। कोई अन्य रासायनिक कर्मक प्रयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। तेल साफ होगा बुर्जन्थ, मिलावट, उच्छिष्ट तथा अन्य विजातीय पदार्थों से और मिलावटी रंग और फलेवर तत्वों से मुक्त होगा। बंद ^१ कप पद्धति से जबलनांक 250° से० से० से कम नहीं होगा। उन्हा हुआ तेल का नमूना 35° से० तापमान पर 24 घन्टे रखने के पश्चात् प्राविलता से मुक्त होगा।	20 (गहरा हरा रंग नहीं) 0.920	0.90 से तक 1.4600 से 1.4700 तक	180 से तक 90 से तक 3.0 0.5 0.10	105 105 105				

[स०] १०-७/७९ ए० एम०]

प्रकाश चन्द्र, प्रबर सचिव

S O. 39. --The following draft of rules further to amend the Vegetable Oils Grading and Marking Rules, 1955, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) is hereby published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of fortyfive days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette;

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. These rules may be called the Vegetable Oils Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1979.
2. In the Vegetable Oils Grading and Marking Rules, 1955,
 - (i) in rule 3, for the figures and word "IV to XII", the figures and word "IV to XIII", shall be substituted;
 - (ii) in rule 4, for the figures and word "IV to XII", the figures and word "IV to XIII", shall be substituted;

(iii) in Schedule II entry (x) shall be renumbered as entry (xi) and before entry (xi) so renumbered the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

1	2	3
(x) Rice bran oil Refined (Edible)		Mauve

"SCHEDULE XIII

(See rule 3 and 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of Rice Bran Oil

Grade Designation	Description	Colour on Lovibond scale in 1" cell expressed as Y.I.-5R (not deeper than)*	Specific gravity	Refractive index at 30°/30° 40°C*	Saponification value*	Iodine value (Wij's Method)*	Unsaponifiable matter	Acid value (not more than)*	Melting point (not more than)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Refined (edible)	Rice bran oil shall be obtained from the rice bran layers around the endosperm of rice, removed during the process of rice milling from <i>paddy</i> of <i>Oryza Sativa Linn</i> , fam. Gramineae by a process of solvent extraction using food grade hexane solvent conforming to IS : 3470 (E)-1966. The refining of the oil shall be done by neutralisation with alkali, bleaching by absorbant earth and/or activated carbon and deodourised with steam. No other chemical agent shall be used. The oil shall be clear and free from rancidity, adulterants, sediment, suspended and other foreign matter and added colouring and flavouring substance. The flash point by closed cup method shall not be less than 250°C. The filtered sample of the oil shall be free from turbidity after keeping at 35°C for 24 hours.	20 (No dominant green colour)	0.910 to 0.920	1.4600 to 1.4700	180 to 195	90 to 105	3.0	0.5	0.10

Adopted from IS : 3448—1968.

[No. 10-7/79-AM]

PARKASH CHANDER, Under Secy.

संस्थानी विभाग

(भारतीय पुरातत्त्व संबोधन)

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 1979

(पुरातत्त्व)

का० अ० 40—केन्द्रीय परकार यहां मंत्रालय अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट संरक्षित संस्मारक के समोय प्राप्ति समान लेन्डों को व्यापार-प्रक्रिया प्रथम नियमित अपदान दोनों के लिए नियिद्ध करने का विचार रखती है।

प्रम: यद्व केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक और पुरातत्त्वीय स्वतं श्रीर अवस्थेष अधिनियम, 1959 की नियमावली 31 द्वारा प्रवत्त यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस लेन्डों को नियिद्ध घोषित करने के प्रपत्ते प्राप्ति की सूचना देती है।

इस मन्त्रिमूलका के जारी होने के पश्चात् एक मास के अन्दर कथित लेन्डों में हितवद्व व्यक्ति द्वारा को गई किसी भी प्राप्ति पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

प्राप्ति

क्र० सं० राज्य जिला तहसील परिषेन संस्थारक निषिद्ध घोषित किए जाने अंतर्काल सं० 1901 का नाम थाने राजस्व लाठों नी संख्या

निषिद्ध घोषित किए जाने वाले थेन में यदि योहि आधु- निक संरचना हो तो उसका विवरण ।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	कार्यालय	हामन ।।	चेन्नाय	अवगति	गोमतेश्वर	ग्राम अवण फेलगोना	(ट्रैक्टर में)			
			पटना	बैल-		मर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 162	2. 214	प्राइवेट	—	—
				गोवा		सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 164	1. 678	प्राइवेट	—	—
						मर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 171	1. 922	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 172	1. 922	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 173	0. 960	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 174	3. 267	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 175	1. 598	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 247	5. 389	सरकारी आशिक तौर पर और सरकारी व्यक्तियों को आवंटित ।।	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 248	0. 687	बही॥	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 249	0. 272	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 250	2. 053	प्राइवेट	—	—
						मर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 251	4. 248	सरकारी (चरागाह)	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 252	1. 740	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 253	0. 920	प्राइवेट	—	—
						मर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 254	1. 112	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 255	1. 405	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 256	1. 638	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 257	1. 729			
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 258	0. 809	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 259	1. 355	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 260	0. 607	सरकारी	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 261	0. 950	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 265	0. 292	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 267	0. 566	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 268	1. 608	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 269	0. 526	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 270	0. 505	सरकारी	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 272	0. 920	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 273	1. 598	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 274	5. 179	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 275	2. 731	प्राइवेट	—	निर्माण
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 276	1. 740	प्राइवेट	—	स्थल
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 277	1. 214	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 278	3. 906	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 280	15. 215	सरकारी, आशिक तौर पर और सरकारी व्यक्तियों को आवंटित	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर प्लाट सं० 281	6. 495	प्राइवेट	—	—

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(Archaeological Survey of India)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1979

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 40.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that the areas near or adjoining the protected monument

specified in the Schedule attached hereto be prohibited for purpose of mining operation or construction or both.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred Rules 31 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said areas as prohibited.

Any objection made within one month after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said area will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument	Revenue plot number to be declared prohibited	Area	Ownership	Details of modern Structure, if any, in the area to be declared prohibited	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Karnataka	Hassan	Chennarayapatna	Sravanabelagola village	Gomatesvara Statue	Village Sravanabelagola	(in Hectares)			
						Survey Plot No. 162	2.214	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 164	1.678	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 171	1.922	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 172	1.922	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 173	0.960	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 174	3.267	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 175	1.598	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 247	5.389	Government partly allotted to private individual	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 248	0.687	-do-	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 249	0.272	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 250	2.053	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 251	4.248	Government (Grazing field)	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 252	1.740	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 253	0.920	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 254	1.112	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 255	1.405	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 256	1.638	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 257	1.729	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 258	0.809	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 259	1.355	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 260	0.607	Government	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 261	0.950	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 265	0.292	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 267	0.566	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 268	1.608	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 269	0.526	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 270	0.505	Government	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 272	0.920	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 273	1.598	Private	—	—

	7	8	9	10	11
	Survey Plot No. 274	5.179	Private	—	—
	Survey Plot No. 275	2.731	Private	—	Building site
	Survey Plot No. 276	1.740	Private	—	—
	Survey Plot No. 277	1.214	Private	—	—
	Survey Plot No. 278	3.905	Private	—	—
	Survey Plot No. 280	15.215	Government partly allotted to private individuals	—	—
	Survey Plot No. 281	6.495	Private	—	—

[No. 2/B/2/77-M]

का० आ० 41:—केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां संवान म्रुपुको में वित्तिदृष्टि संरक्षित संस्मारक के मध्ये प्रथम संलग्न क्षेत्रों को व्यापक व्यापक वित्त द्वारा यांत्रिक वित्तियों के लिए नियिद्ध करने का विचार रखती है।

अनु: अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक और पुरातात्त्वीय स्थल और अवश्येष अधिनियम, 1959 के तिथवार्षी 31 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए उक्त क्षेत्रों को नियिद्ध घोषित करने के अर्थात् आपात को सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने के पश्चात् एक मास के अन्दर कथित क्षेत्रों में द्वितीय अप्रिक्त द्वारा की गई किसी भी आपाति पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

अनुसूची

अनुसूची	राज्य	जिला	तहसील परिषेव संस्मारक का नाम	नियिद्ध घोषित किए जाने क्षेत्रकाल वाले राजस्व व्यापारों की संख्या	स्वामित्व	नियिद्ध घोषित किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र में यदि कोई आवृत्तिक संरचना हो तो उसका विवरण	टिप्पणी
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	कर्नाटक	हासन	बेलगोला	जिम्माय- चतुर्गुल पट्टना	पुरनश्वा वस्ती	ग्राम जिम्मायपुर	(हेक्टर में)	—	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 58	0.171	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 59	0.474	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 60	1.203	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 61	0.384	सरकारी	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 67	1.214	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 69	6.120	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 68	21.253	सरकारी	—	—
						(पूर्व संरक्षित क्षेत्र को लोडकर)				
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 71	2.741	प्राइवेट	—	—
						ग्राम अवृण बेलगोला				
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 308	10.288	सरकारी, आधिक तौर पर सरकारी अक्षियों को आवंटित	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 309	1.214	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 310	1.305	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 315	2.420	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेक्षण प्लाट संख्या 316	0.980	प्राइवेट	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						गव्येश्वर ज्ञाट गंडवा 318	1. 365	प्राइवेट	—	—
						मर्वेश्वर ज्ञाट गंडवा 320	2. 680	प्राइवेट	—	—
						मर्वेश्वर ज्ञाट गंडवा 321	0. 474	प्राइवेट	—	—
						मर्वेश्वर ज्ञाट गंडवा 322	0. 616	प्राइवेट	—	—
						सर्वेश्वर ज्ञाट संडवा 324 (पूर्व संरक्षित अथवा तभा टैक को संग्रहकर)	37. 231	मरकारी, अर्थिक तीरं पर और सरकारी व्यक्तियों को आरं डित		

[सं० 2/ख/2/77- स्मा०]

आल कृष्ण थापर, पदेन संयुक्त
सचिव एवं मशानिदेशक

S.O. 41.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that the areas near or adjoining the protected monuments specified in the Schedule attached hereto to be prohibited for purpose of mining operation or construction or both.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred Rules 31 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and

Remains Rules, 1959, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said areas as prohibited.

Any objection made within one month after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said area will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of Monument	Revenue Plot number to be declared prohibited	Area	Ownership	Details of modern structures, if any, in the area to be declared prohibited	Re- marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

1. Karnataka	Hassan	Chenna- raya-patna	Jinnatpur and Srav- anabelagola Villa- ges	Chandra- gupta Basti	Village Jinnatpur	(In Hec- tares)				
					Survey Plot No. 58	0.171	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 59	0.474	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 60	1.202	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 61	0.384	Govern- ment	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 67	1.214	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 69	6.120	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 68 (excluding the area already under pro- tection)	21.253	Govern- ment (Grazing field)	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 71 Village Sravana- belagola	2.741	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 308	10.288	Govern- ment, partly allotted to private in- dividuals.	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 309	1.214	Private	—	—	
					Survey Plot No. 210	1.365	Private	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Survey Plot No. 315	2.420	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 316	0.980	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 318	1.365	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 320	2.680	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 321	0.474	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 322	0.016	Private	—	—
						Survey Plot No. 324	37.231	Govern- (excluding the area already protected and the tank)	ment, partly allotted to private in- dividual.	—

[No. 2/B/2/77-M]

B. K. THAPAR, Ex-officio Lt. Secy. &
Director General

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय
(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 42.—मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 (1939 का 4) की धारा 63(क) की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचना द्वारा चिन्हितर गोपनियतर मिहू, प्रपर महानिदेशक, सड़क विकास (सड़कों) नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (सड़क पक्ष) को श्री बी० बी० महाजन, को जो प्रणिती के लिए विवेद गए हैं और नवदुरुसार भारत से 25 अप्रूवर, 1979 में 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक बहार रखें, स्थान पर अन्तर्भूत परिवहन प्रयोग का प्रधान नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार में नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 2097, दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 1978 में निम्नलिखित भाषण करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में सदृश मध्या (1) और नमूनें प्रविष्ट की जाने वाली प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित आगे प्रविष्ट किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“(1) चिन्हितर गोपनियर, यिह,
प्रपर महानिदेशक सड़क विकास (सड़कों)
नौवहन पक्ष परिवहन मंत्रालय
(सड़क पक्ष), नई दिल्ली —ग्राहक।”

[टी० आई० टी० (14)/76]
बी० आ० 11 नव्वाण, उप मंत्री

**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)**

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1979

S.O. 42.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 63-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (4 of 1939), the Central Government hereby appoints Brig. Gobinder Singh, Additional Director General Road Development (Roads), Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) as Chairman of Inter-State Transport Commission vice Shri B.B. Mahajan who has proceeded on training abroad and consequential absence from India from 25th October, 1979 to

31st December, 1979 and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2097 dated the 15th July, 1978, namely :—

In the said notification, for item (1) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) Brig. Gobinder Singh,
Addl. Director General Road Development
(Roads),
Ministry of Shipping and Transport,
(Roads Wing), New Delhi. —Chairman.”

[TIT(14)/76]

B. R. CHAVAN, Dy. Secy.

निम्नणि और आवास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 43.—यह: कांतिपाल समोधन जिन्हे केन्द्रीय सरकार नेतृत्वे के बारे में चिन्ही की बृहत् योजना में शारने का प्रस्ताव करती है, दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 44 के उपकरणों के अनुसार दिनांक 28-4-1979 के सोटीम संख्या एफ० 3(5) 75-एम० पी० के माध्य प्रकाशित की गई थी जिसमें उक्त नोटिम की तारीख के 30 विन के अन्दर उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क की उपाधारा (3) द्वारा प्रवेशित आविस्यों/सुझाव गाए गये थे।

और यह: उक्त संशोधन के बारे में कोई आपत्ति या सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

प्रत: अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क की उपाधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना में भारत के राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की नीति से निम्नलिखित उपलब्ध करती है अर्थात् :—

संशोधन :—

“बृहत् योजना में कृषि हर्जी पट्टी के लिए चिन्हित जोन स० एफ० 19 की भूमि का लाभांग 30.35 हेक्टेयर (75 एकड़) जो उत्तर में 170 मीटर हुए बदगुरा बरमल स्टेशन की रेलवे सेवाइंग से बिंगा हुआ, पूर्व-पश्चिम में बरमल पावर स्टेशन की

भीमा दीनर भीं इंडियन-पार्कम में मृग रोड मृग मार्ग में
चिरे हुए थें के भूमि उत्पादन की गिरावर्णी का दिया गया है।

इस मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 12-11-79 के भागान में देश का अधिकारी
को एकदाग दें किया जाता है।

[संख्या के०-13011/24/78-भ० ४० ११-७०]

एम० बालाकृष्णन, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1979

S.O. 43.—Whereas certain modification, which the Central Government proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi regarding the areas mentioned hereunder, were published with Notice No. F. 3/5/75-MP dated 28-4-79, in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) inviting objections/suggestions, as required by sub-section (3) of section 11A of the said Act, within thirty days from the date of said Notice;

And whereas no objection or suggestion has been received with regard to the aforesaid modifications.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following modifications in the said Master Plan for Delhi with effect from the date of publication of this modification in the Gazette of India namely :—

MODIFICATIONS

"The land use of an area measuring about 30.35 hectares (75 acres) of land falling in Zone F-19 earmarked for 'Agriculture Green Belt' in the Master Plan and surrounded by 170 metres away Railway siding to Badarpur Thermal Station in the North, Boundary wall of Thermal Power Station on the East-West and main Mathura Road on South-West, is changed to 'Residential'.

The notification of even number dated 12-11-79 is hereby cancelled.

[No. K-13011/24/78-DDII-A]

S. BALAKRISHNAN, Desk Officer

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० भा० 44.—प्रांतराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण भ्रष्टानियम, 1971 (1971 का 43) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रत्येक एकित्यों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नियमित तरीका द्वारा भारत प्रांतराष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के अंतर्गत का विमानपत्तन नियुक्त करती है।

1. श्री जी० ए० साहनी
सदस्य (गोमा शुल्क)
केन्द्रीय उपायाद एवं सीमांशुलक बोर्ड
वित्त मंत्रालय

2. श्री सी० बी० जैन,
पर्यटन के महानियेता,

18 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक
अथवा पद छोड़ने की
मार्गीकृत तक

[संख्या ए० वी० 24012/1/79-८० ५०]
चन्द्रभणि चतुर्वेदी, मंत्रालय सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1979

S. O. 44.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 (43 of 1971) the Central Government hereby appoints the following as part-time Members of the International Airports Authority of India, with immediate effect:—

1. Shri G.S. Sawhney, till 18th December, Member (Customs), 1980 or till he demits Central Board of Excise & office.
Customs, Ministry of Finance.

2. Shri C.B. Jain, till further orders.
Director General of Tourism

[No. AV.24012/1/79-AA]
C. M. CHATURVEDI, Jt. Secy.

अम मंत्रालय

आगेश

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० भा० 45.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपर्युक्त यन्त्रमूली में विनिविष्ट विषयों के बारे में विभागापत्तनम पत्तनन्याम विभागापत्तनम के प्रबन्धनत्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उतके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

प्रौद्योगिक विवाद को न्यायनिर्णय के लिये निर्देशित करना बांधीय समझती है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अंत (घ) धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक औद्योगिक भविधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीछासीन अधिकारी श्री एम० श्रीनिवासराव होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णय के लिये निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

"यह विभागापत्तनम पत्तनन्याम के प्रबन्धनत्व की यात्रिक विभाग के प्रापरेटर (वेतार और रेलिफो टेलिफोनी), श्री जी० ए० सी० जोशी को 25 सितम्बर, 1978 से छंटनी किये जाने संबंधी कार्यवाही व्याप्रेषित है ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुसूची का हकदार है ?

[संख्या ए० वी० 24012/1/78-८० ४(प०)]
नव लाल, डेस्क अधिकारी,

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

ORDER

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1979

S.O. 45.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (i) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an industrial Tribunal of which Shri M. Srinivasa Rao shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Hyderabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in retrenching Shri G. S. John, Operator (Wireless and Radio Telephony), Mechanical Department with effect from the 25th September, 1978 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?

[No. L-34012/2/78-D.IV(A)]

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1979

S.O. 46.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New India Assurance Company Limited, Ernakulam, Cochin-682011 and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st December, 1979.

BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B.A., B.L., Presiding Officer

Industrial Tribunal, Madras

(Constituted by the Government of India)

Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1979

Industrial Dispute No. 44 of 1977

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of New India Assurance Company Limited, Ernakulam.)

BETWEEN

Thiru George M. Murikan,
42/694-1, Power House Road,
Ernakulam, Cochin-682018.

AND

The Divisional Manager,
M/s. New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Ernakulam, Cochin-682011.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-17012(9)/76-D.IV(A), dated 5-8-1977 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1979 upon pursuing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvalargal M. RamaChandran and K. R. B. Kaimal, Advocates for the worker and of Thiru A. R. Ramanathan and Thirumathi Mohana S. Nair, Advocates for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following award.

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the Management of New India Assurance Company Limited, Ernakulam referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in Order No. L-17012(9)/76-D.IV(A), dated 5th August, 1977 of the Ministry of Labour in respect of the following issue :

Whether the non-employment of Shri George M. Murikan, Development Secretary, since 14th May, 1971 by Messrs New India Assurance Company Limited, Ernakulam, Cochin is justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

(2) The Petitioner is Shri George M. Murikan. The Respondent is the Divisional Manager, Messrs. New India Assurance Company Limited, Ernakulam, Cochin-682011, Kerala

State. On 11-4-1967, Petitioner herein was appointed as Development Secretary by the Premier Insurance Company Limited, Madras-1. Ex. W-1 is the copy of the said appointment order. The terms and conditions under which Petitioner was employed can be gathered from Ex. W-1. The Premier Insurance Company Limited stopped underwriting insurance business from 1-6-1969. The Canara Motor and General Insurance Company Limited, a subsidiary of the Premier Insurance Company Limited which began its operation in Ernakulam as a continuing concern in the same premises with the same employees including Petitioner and with the same Local Manager. Even according to the Management, as per paragraph 6 of the counter statement, the Claimant (Petitioner) who was procuring business for Canara Motor and General Insurance Company Limited, was only being paid commission on business terms. However, the said Canara Motor and General Insurance Company Limited was renamed as New Premier Insurance Company which ultimately merged with the Respondent-concern Messrs. New India Assurance Company Limited pursuant to the scheme framed under Section 16(1) of the Nationalisation Act. Ex. W-15 is the copy of the letter from the Head Office of the Respondent Company to the Advocate of Petitioner on 10-8-1971. As per Ex. W-15, it can be gathered that according to the Management, the services of the Petitioner must be deemed to have been terminated from 1-11-1970. According to the Petitioner he continued to be in the employment of the Company even after 1-11-1970 till August, 1971 when employment was denied to him illegally. There is no dispute that the salary paid to the Petitioner was Rs. 350 per month. (If need be the pay bill for July, 1971, copy of which is marked as Ex. W-13 can be referred to). Therefore, the claim of the Petitioner is that he was not paid his salary from May, 1971 upto August, 1971. Therefore, the crucial point that has to be determined is whether the Petitioner was in the employment of the Company till August, 1971 or whether his services had been terminated even by 1-11-1970 as the Respondent would have it. The Petitioner has examined himself as W.W. 1. On behalf of the Management, the Accountant in the Head Quarters of the Company has been examined. He does not throw any light about the termination of Petitioner's services from the Company. Therefore, from the oral evidence of M.W. 1 and the other documents and surrounding circumstances, it has to be seen whether Petitioner was in the employment of the Company till August, 1971 and whether he has not been paid his salary from May, 1971 to August, 1971. Inasmuch as the case of the Respondent is that Petitioner has been terminated even from 1-11-1970 it is apparent that according to the Management no salary was paid to him after 1-11-1970 and therefore Petitioner's claim that he has not been paid his salary from May to August, 1971, stands on a better footing. Ex. W-3 is the copy of the letter sent from the Branch Manager, Ernakulam where the Petitioner was working to the Head Office at Madras. It is dated 25-5-1971. The Branch Manager asked the Head Office of the Company to send him 9 cheques for establishment expenses for the month of May, 1971, included in this is the cheque for Rs. 328 (Rs. 350 less Provident Fund of Rs. 22). Ex. W-5 is the extract from the Pay Bill for June, 1971. In June, 1971 also the Branch Manager claims the salary of Petitioner, viz., Rs. 328 (Rs. 350 less Provident Fund of Rs. 22) from the Head Office. Likewise Ex. W-13 is the copy of the Pay Bill for July, 1971 for the Branch Office of the Respondent-Management at Ernakulam. Here also Petitioner's pay for July, 1971 Rs. 328 net has been claimed. Ex. W-2 is the copy of the letter from the New Premier Assurance Company Mysore Limited to the Petitioner dated 31st May, 1971. This in turn refers to Petitioner's letter dated 10-5-1971 requesting for the sanction of a loan of Rs. 6,000 for the purchase of Royal Enfield Motor Cycle. No doubt under Ex. W-2, the Head Office regrets very much to accommodate Petitioner's request in view of the present circumstances. However, Petitioner has been advised to renew his application when the General Insurance Corporation is formed. Under the original of Ex. W-7 the Petitioner has claimed his salary for the months of May and June, 1971 from the Head Office direct. Ex. W-8 is the copy of the reply from the Head Office. Under Ex. W-9, the Branch Manager, Ernakulam advises the Head Office to pay the salary of Petitioner for the month of May and June, 1971. Only under Ex. W-15, in August, 1971, the Management denies the work to Petitioner. Ex. M-5 is another letter written by the Branch Manager, Cochin to the Head Office, Madras on 5th August, 1971. From Ex. M-5 also it can be gathered that Petitioner was collecting insurance premium upto 31-12-1970 and also upto 31-5-1971 and had worked for June and July. In the face of these unimpeachable materials, I have absolutely no

difficulty to hold that Petitioner was in the employment of the Management till August, 1971. It is true that the Petitioner made infutuous attempts to recover the salary due to him by taking civil proceedings instituting O.S. 538/71 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Ernakulam and later by filing an application for payment of wages before the Payment of Wages Authority. In any view, two hard facts emerge, viz., that the Petitioner was in the employment of the Company till August, 1971 and that his salary from May, 1971 to August, 1971 had not been paid to him.

(3) The Petitioner's claim is that he may be reinstated back into service with back wages from August, 1971 together with arrears of wages from May, 1971 to August, 1971. Apparently, no enquiry has been done by the Management and no specific proceedings had been taken to terminate the services of the Petitioner. However, the sheet anchor of the defence of the Respondent-Management is that Petitioner is not at all a workman under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and as such the reference is incompetent. I have already extracted several data to show the appointment of the Petitioner, his salary, etc. Provident Fund has also been deducted from his salary. The nature of the work to be done by him can be gathered from the appointment order Ex. W-1. He has been appointed as a Development Secretary. No doubt he is considered to be a whole time servant of the Company. He has to do the insurance business on behalf of the Company. He has to collect the respective premium and such collection should be remitted to the Ernakulam office day by day. He was paid a salary of Rs. 250 plus Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 100 per month during the period of probation. The expectation of premium income from his organisation is Rs. 24,000 per annum. In order to become eligible to draw the above remuneration, he should give a minimum premium income of Rs. 2,000 per month during the 1st year. He will have to abide by instructions from the Company from time to time. He will have to strictly adhere the provisions of the Insurance Act amended upto date and the rules framed thereunder and the code of conduct. His appointment is liable to be terminated on a week's notice on either side. However, the Company has right to terminate his appointment by giving 24 hours notice, if the terms of appointment are not kept up or on account of any moral turpitude on his part. He is required to render accounts for all literature and other documents issued to him. He has been appointed as a Development Secretary. No doubt, the nomenclature does not necessarily indicate that he is not a workman. However, the nature of the work turned out by him has to be considered. Apparently, he has to promote the business of the Company and for the service rendered he is given certain amount subject to the condition that his business exceeds Rs. 2,000 every month. Learned counsel for the Respondent-Management points out that on the nature of the work, Petitioner is only a canvassing agent for the Respondent-Company and as such he cannot be considered to be a workman coming within the purview of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Admittedly, Petitioner has no special or technical knowledge. There is no subordinate personal attached to the Petitioner. He has no supervisory, clerical or managerial work. On behalf of the Management, strong reliance is placed on the decision of the Supreme Court rendered in 1970—II-L.L.J—Page 590 (Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company of India Limited vs. The Burmah Shell Management Staff Association and others), where their Lordships held that the person employed as a Sales Engineering Representative to do promotion of sales would not be a workman within the mischief of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. No doubt, Petitioner can be considered to be a person employed in canvassing business in the insurance industry. He was not required to do any paper work nor he is expected to have any technical knowledge. He is not doing any skilled or unskilled manual work. Therefore he will still be an employee of the industry. All the same he cannot be considered to be a workman under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the face of this decision, and on the facts of the present case, I have little hesitation to find that the Petitioner would not be a workman as contemplated under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and in that view, the entire reference must be held to be misconceived.

(4) In the result, an Award is passed holding that the reference is incompetent and no relief can be given to the claimant as such. However, inasmuch as the hard fact remains that the Petitioner has not been paid his salary of Rs. 350 per month from May, 1971 to August, 1971, the Respondent-

Management, a Nationalised Institution may favourably consider to pay these amounts to the workman to which he is lawfully entitled to in addition to some ex gratia payment (say about Rs. 2,000). In the circumstances, I direct the parties to bear their respective costs.

Dated, this 6th day of December, 1979.

T. SUDARSANAM, DANIEL, Presiding Officer
[No. L-17012(9)/76-D. IV(A)]
NAND LAL, Desk Officer

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For Worker.

W.W. 1—Thiru George M. Murickan (Worker concerned).

For Management.

M.W. 1—Thiru G. Rama Rao.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Worker:

Ex. W-1/11-4-67—Appointment order of W.W. 1.

Ex. W-2/31-5-71—Letter from the New Premier Insurance Company Mysore Ltd., to W.W. 1 regarding the request for loan of Rs. 6000.

Ex. W-3/25-5-71—Letter from the Branch Manager to the Head Office requesting to send cheques.

Ex. W-4/14-6-71—Letter from the Head Office to the Ernakulam Branch office requesting to send Form-2 relating to W.W. 1.

Ex. W-5/24-6-71—Copy of pay bill for June relating to W.W. 1.

Ex. W-6/25-6-71—Copy of Telegram to the Cochin Branch Officer.

Ex. W-7/1-7-71—Letter from W.W. 1 to the Management requesting for payment of salary for May and June, 1971.

Ex. W-8/2-7-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to W.W. 1 regarding salary for May and June.

Ex. W-9/5-7-71—Letter from Branch Office, Cochin to the Head Office, Mysore regarding salary of W.W. 1.

Ex. W-10/6-7-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to W.W. 1 advising him to meet the Branch Manager at Cochin.

Ex. W-11/8-7-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to the Branch Office, Ernakulam about W.W. 1.

Ex. W-12/8-7-71—Letter from the Branch Office of the Company to W.W. 1 requiring to take up the matter with Head Office.

Ex. W-13/19-7-71—Pay bill for July relating to W.W. 1.

Ex. W-14/20-7-71—Letter from the Branch Manager of the Company to W.W. 1 requesting to send the appointment order of W.W. 1.

Ex. W-15/10-8-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to the Lawyer of W.W. 1.

Ex. W-16/28-12-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to the Branch Office, Ernakulam requiring W.W. 1 to appointment a guardian as required under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme.

Ex. W-17 series—Motor vehicle Insurance Cover notes issued by W.W. 1.

Ex. W-18/26-4-71—Private Car policy issued to Thiru V. P. Yusuf.

Ex. W-19/24-6-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to the Branch Manager, Ernakulam regarding work-cost of field workers.

Ex. W-20—Payment of Wages Application No. 143/72 filed by W.W. 1 before the Court of Payment of Wages Authority.

Ex. W-21/10-7-73—Written statement filed by the Branch Manager of the Company in P.W.A. 143/72.

Ex. W-22—Written statement filed by the Branch Manager of the Company in C.P. No. 510/72 of the Central Government Labour Court.

Ex. W-23/28-10-76—Written statement filed by the Branch Manager of the Company in C.P. No. 2/76 of the Central Government Labour Court.

Ex. W-24/2-10-76—Letter from W.W. 1 to the Chairman of the Company for absorbing him with all salary arrears.

Ex. W-25/26-10-76—Letter from W.W. 1 to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Cochin requesting Conciliation.

Ex. W-26/5-2-77—Letter from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam to W.W. 1 for furnishing the stages of cases filed by him and copies of Petitions.

Ex. W-27/10-11-76—Conciliation notice issued to the parties by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam.

Ex. W-28/20-11-76—Conciliation notice issued to the parties by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Ernakulam.

Ex. W-29/18-12-76—Conciliation failure report.

Ex. W-30/8-2-77—Reply letter from W.W. 1 to Ex. W-26.

For Management :

Ex. M-1—Annual report of the Canara Motor and General Insurance Company Ltd., 1969.

Ex. M-2/30-5-69—Circular of the General Manager of the Company to all Branch offices of the Company. (copy)

Ex. M-3/31-5-69—Agreement between the Canara Motor and General Insurance Company Ltd., and the Premier Insurance Company Ltd., (copy).

Ex. W-4—Extract of Bank Payment Journal of Canara Motor and General Insurance, dated 28-10-70, 30-11-70 and 29-12-70.

Ex. M-5/5-8-71—Letter from the Branch Manager of the Company, Cochin to the Head Office giving particulars of collection of premium by W.W. 1 and salaries paid to him.

Ex. M-6/3-1-72—Letter from the Head Office of the Company to the Cochin Branch office enclosing a copy of notice issued by the Lawyer for W.W. 1.

Ex. M-7/17-8-71—Letter from the Head Office of the Company advising to eliminate all benami agents and field staff etc.

Ex. M-8/18-5-71—Letter from the Branch Office, Cochin to the Head Office enclosing schedules showing the particulars of cheques received from Head Office during 1970.

Ex. M-9/26-2-71—Letter from the Branch Office, to the Head Office requesting to send cheques towards Establishment expenses for February, 1971.

Ex. M-10/25-3-71—Letter from the Branch Office, to the Head Office requesting to send cheques towards Establishment expenses for March, 1971.

Ex. M-11/26-4-71—Letter from the Branch Office, to the Head Office requesting to send cheques towards Establishment expenses for April, 1971.

Ex. M-12—Extract of Provident Fund Register of the year 1970 of the New Premier Insurance Company Ltd.

T SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Industrial Tribunal

Note: Parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the Award.

New Delhi the 19th December, 1979

S.O. 47.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Indian Airlines and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th December, 1979.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESHI CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 197 of 1978

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
All India Aircraft Engineers' Association,
7A/66, WEA, Karol Bagh,
New Delhi.

The Regional Secretary,
All India Aircraft Engineers' Association,
12A/18, W.E.A. Karol Bagh,
New Delhi.

Petitioner.

AND

The Managing Director,
Indian Airlines,
113, Gurdwara Rakabganj Rd.,
New Delhi.

The Regional Director,
Indian Airlines,
124, Janpath, New Delhi. Respondents.

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. vide its order No. I-11011(9)/78-D.II(B) dated the 9th November, 1978 made a reference u/s. 10 of the I.D. Act to this Tribunal :

1. Whether the action of the management of Indian Airlines in ordering transfer of Shri Ravi Chander Sachdeva, Assistant Superintendent under their transfer order No. DLH/ENG/APS/EST/4586 dated June 5, 1978 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?
2. Whether the Aircraft Engineers of Indian Airlines, Delhi Region had resorted to strike during the period August 1, 1978 to August 16, 1978? If so, whether the strike was legal and justified and to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?
2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties whereupon the parties put in their appearance and the workman side filed a statement of claim while the Management side filed its written statement. Thereafter the written statement was amended by the Management. Replication was also got filed and the case was adjourned for striking of issues. Today the parties have filed an application stating that they have mutually compromised and a no dispute award be made. Accordingly the statement of representatives of the parties was recorded. They have stated that the parties have settled the dispute amicably and a no dispute award be made leaving the parties to bear their own costs. Accordingly a no dispute award is hereby made leaving the parties to bear their own costs.

MAHESHI CHANDRA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-11011(13)/78-II(B)]

Dated : the 26th November, 1979.

S.O. 48.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th December, 1979.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 46 of 1979

IN RE.

The General Secretary,
F.C.I. Executive Employees' Union,
North Zone, C.T.O. Pusa,
New Delhi.

Petitioners.

Versus

The Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Haryana Region, Sector 17,
Chandigarh.

PRESFNT :

Shri P. L. Basu, for the workman.

Shri N. S. Vohra, for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. made a reference u/s. 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 in the following terms vide their order No. L-42012(15)/78-D.II(B) dated the 1st August, 1979 to this Tribunal :

Whether the action of the management of the Food Corporation of India in transferring Shri K. S. Nagar, Clerk from Faridabad to Hissar in December, 1977 and from Hissar to Kallwalj in August, 1978 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?

2. After this reference was received usual notices were issued to the parties and in pursuance thereof the workman filed his statement of claim and after filing of the written statement by the Management party's representative appeared before me and have come forward with a statement on 17th November, 1979 which reads as under :

"I tender settlement Ex S/I A no dispute award be made".

3. In view of the statement recorded above and in view of the terms of settlement Ex. S/I, a no dispute award is hereby made in this matter. Parties are left to bear their own costs.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated: the 23rd November, 1979.

[No. I-42012(15)/78-D.II(B)]

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1979

S.O. 49.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 14th December, 1979.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT

NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 48 of 1979

BETWEEN

Ravi Chander Sachdeva, 28/11, Old Rajinder Nagar,
New Delhi, Complainant.

Versus

Indian Airlines, 113, Gurdwara Rakabganj, New Delhi.

Respondent.

AWARD

This reference u/s 33-A of the I.D. Act has been filed by the workman and notice thereof was issued to the management. The Management appeared and filed its written statement and before the proceedings could proceed further the parties have filed a settlement. In pursuance thereof statement of representatives of the parties was recorded today and from the perusal of the statement I find that the matter has been compromised and accordingly a no dispute award is hereby made in this matter leaving the parties to bear their own costs.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

Dated : the 26th November, 1979.

[No. I-11011(7)/78-D.II.(B)]
S. S. BHALLA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1979

S.O. 50.—केंद्रीय मरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैमन्ज जानवर मोटर मॉर्जी(ईस्टर्न), 13, ऑल्ड कोर्ट हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-1 जिसके अन्तर्गत (1) कर्मचारिण हाउस, कर्कटाम रोड, पटना शास्र (2) ए.टी.टी. रोड, गोहाटी, मिशन उनकी जाखाण भी है, नाम स्थापन में संबद्ध नियोजक, और कर्मचारिणों की बदुकज्या इस बात पर महसूस हो गई है कि कर्मचारिण अविद्य निवार और प्रकारण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उन स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, उन अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) हारा प्रदान जाकियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय मरकार उन अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उन स्थापन को लागू करता है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मई, 1978 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी ।

[सं. प्रक. 35017/35/79-प्रक. 2]

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1979

S.O. 50.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jullundur Motor Agency (Eastern) 13, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-700001 including its branches at (1) Commercial House, Kankar Bagh Road, Patna and (2) A.T. Road Gauhati, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, 1978.

[No. S-35017(35)/79-प्र. II]

कांगड़ा ३१.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीक्षा होता है कि मैसेस विविजय मिल्स एस्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, विविजय मिल्स कम्पाउन्ड, डॉ. अंबेडकर रोड, लालबाग, परेल, मुम्बई-३३, नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंजुषा इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का १९) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए।

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (४) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग उक्त स्थापन को लागू करनी है।

यह अधिसूचना १ जनवरी, १९७९ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[मा० एम० ३५०१८/९६/७९-पी०एफ०-२ (i)]

S.O. 51.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Digvijay Mills Employees Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Digvijay Mills Compound, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay-33, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of January, 1979.

[No. S. 35018(96)/79-PF-II(i)]

कांगड़ा ५२.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का १९) की धारा ६ के प्रथम परतुक धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् १ जनवरी, १९७९ से मैसेस विविजय मिल्स एस्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसाइटी लिमिटेड, विविजय मिल्स कम्पाउन्ड, डॉ. अंबेडकर रोड, लालबाग, परेल, मुम्बई-३३ नामक स्थापन को उक्त परतुक के प्रयोगों के लिये विनियोजित करती है।

[का० सं० एम०-३५०१८/९६/७९-पी०एफ०-२(ii)]

S.O. 52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specified with effect from the first day of January, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Digvijay Mills Employees Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Digvijay Mills Compound, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Parel, Bombay-33, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018/96/79-PF-II(ii)]

कांगड़ा ५३.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस रेपिट कूल एंजिनियरिंग, १८ नीलगंगा २४शे रोड, बांद्रा, मुम्बई-५०, नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंजुषा इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का १९) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (४) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना १ अप्रैल, १९७८ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[मा० एम० ३५०१८(९७)/७९-पी०एफ०-२]

S.O. 53.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rapid Cool Service, 18, Neelganga, 24th Road, Bandra, Bombay-50, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1978.

[No. S. 35018(97)/79-PF-II]

कांगड़ा ५४.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस आरेटी इंडस्ट्रीज, ५१ए, न्यू एम्पायर इंडस्ट्री, कॉर्डिविटा रोड, आफ एम्प०थी० गाड, अवेरी (सुर्ब), मुम्बई-५९, नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंजुषा इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का १९) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (४) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना १ जनवरी, १९७८ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[मा० एम०-३५०१८/९८/७९-पी०एफ०-२]

S.O. 54.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Armeti Industries, 51A, New Empire Industrial Estate, Kondjivita Road, Off M.V. Road, Andheri (Fast) Bombay-59, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1978.

[No. S. 35018/98/79-PF-II]

कांगड़ा ५५.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेस टी०सी० प्रा०० इन्जीनियरिंग सर्विसेज, (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, ९५, मोर्लैंड रोड, बाईकुना, मुम्बई-८, नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुमंजुषा इस बात पर महमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, १९५२ (१९५२ का १९) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा १ की उपधारा (४) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना १ मिन्हूबर, १९७८ को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जायेगी।

[मा० एम०-३५०१८/९९/७९-पी०एफ०-२(i)]

S.O. 55.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs T.C.R. Engineering Services (Private) Limited, 95, Morland Road Byculla, Bombay-8, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1978.

[No. S. 35018/99/79-PF. II(i)]

कांगड़ा 56.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचान्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परत्तक द्वारा प्रदत्त नियोजितों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 मित्रावार, 1978 से मैसर्स टी०सी० आर० इंजीनियरिंग सर्विसेज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 95, मोरलैंड रोड बाइकुला, मुमर्स-8, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परत्तक के प्रयोजनों के लिये विनियित करती है।

[सं० फा एम०-35018/99/79-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of September, 1978 the establishment known as Messrs. T.C.R. Engineering Services (Private) Limited, 95, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay-8, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018/99/79-PF. II(ii)]

कांगड़ा 57.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि पुसलकर इंजीनियरिंग, 6-बी०, इंडीपेंडेंस रोड, कॉम्प, बेलगांव-1, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजित और कर्मचारियों को बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचान्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 को उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त नियोजितों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मई, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम०-35019/207/79-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 57.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pusalkar Engineers, 6-B, Independence Road, Camp, Belgaum-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/207/79-PF. II]

कांगड़ा 58.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इमाम स्वीकृत पालनदेव लेपरोनी प्रैंजिक्ट, पालनदेव, विनूर जिला, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजित और कर्मचारियों को बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचान्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 को उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त नियोजितों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू करता है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अप्रैल, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम०-35019/208/79-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 58.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Emmaus Swiss Palamner Leprosy Project, Palamner, Chittoor District have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952); should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/208/79-PF. II]

कांगड़ा 59.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि विष्वकर्मा इंटरप्राइज़, 9 और 11, बर्मामाइन्स मार्केट, जमशेदपुर-7, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजित और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचान्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त नियोजितों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मित्रावार, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम०-35019/209/77-पी०एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 59.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Vishwakarma Enterprises, 9 and 77, Burmamines Market, Jamshedpur-7, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/209/77-PF. II(i)]

कांगड़ा 60.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचान्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परत्तक द्वारा प्रदत्त नियोजितों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 मित्रावार, 1979 से मैसर्स विष्वकर्मा इंटरप्राइज़, 9 और 11, बर्मामाइन्स मार्केट, जमशेदपुर-7 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परत्तक के प्रयोजनों के लिये विनियित करती है।

[फा० सं० एम०-35019/209/79-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 60.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso in section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of September, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Vishwakarma Enterprises, 9 and 11, Burmamines Market, Jamshedpur-7, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/209/79-PF. II(ii)]

कांगड़ा 61.—यह केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि फैनस्टील कार्पोरेशन, पुरालिया हाइवे, मैंगो, जमशेदपुर-12 नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजित और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचान्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपचान्द्र उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये;

अन: यह उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपशारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थान को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जून, 1979 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस०-35019/210/79-पी०एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 61.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Fansteel Corporation, Purulia Highway, Mango, Jamshedpur-12, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/210/79-PF. II(i)]

कांस्ट्रा० 62.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 जून, 1979 से मैसै फैनस्टील कार्पोरेशन, पुरुलिया हाईवे, मैंगो, जमशेदपुर-12 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिये विनियिष्ट करती है।

[का० न० एस०-35019/210/79-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of July, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Fansteel Corporation, Purulia Highway, Mango, Jamshedpur-12 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/210/79-PF. II(ii)]

कांस्ट्रा० 63.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह प्रतीत होता है कि करम लाइट हाउस थिएटर, करम, त्रिचे जिला, नामक स्थापन से मैसै नियोग और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य नियि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अन: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपशारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जून, 1979 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस०-35019/211/79-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 63.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Kair Light House Theatre, Karur, Trichy District, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of June, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/211/79-PF. II]

कांस्ट्रा० 64.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रत्येक हाल, कि गर्व जवाहर इण्डिया लैंड, 380 रोड, बिस्तुपुर, जमशेदपुर, नामक स्थापन से मैसै नियोग और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारों भविष्य नियि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन की लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपशारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मितम्बर, 1979 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस०-35019/211/79-पी०एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 64.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Jawahar Enterprises, 380, Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/213/79-PF. II(i)]

कांस्ट्रा० 65.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य नियि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, संबद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 मितम्बर, 1977 से मैसै जवाहर इण्डरप्राइज, 380 रोड, बिस्तुपुर, जमशेदपुर, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिये विनियिष्ट करती है।

[का० न० एस०-35019/213/79-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 65.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of September, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Jawahar Enterprises, 380, Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/213/79-PF. II(ii)]

कांस्ट्रा० 66.—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह प्रतीत होता है कि पावर फैब्रिक, 43/163, नरसिंहा राव पेटा, कर्नूल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, नामक स्थापन से मैसै नियोग और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य नियि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अन: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपशारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1978 को प्रकृत हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस०-35019/214/79-पी०एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 66.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Power Fabs, 43/163, Narasimha Rao Peta, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, have

agreed that the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1978.

[No. S. 35019/214/79-PF. II(i)]

का०खा० 67.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 सितम्बर, 1978 से मैसर्स पावर फैब्रिस, 43/163 नरसिंहा राव पेटा, कर्नूल, आनंद प्रदेश, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियोग करती है।

[फा० सं० एस० 35019/214/79-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of December, 1978 the establishment known as Messrs. Power Fabs, 43/163, Narasimha Rao Peta, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/214/79-PF. II(ii)]

का०खा० 68.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विष्वकर्मा (इमरी स्टोन्स) इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बाकायर सरसाना, अजमेर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

प्रत: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 मार्च, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019/218/79-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 68.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Vishvakarma (Emery Stones) Industries (Private) Limited, post Office Saradhana, Ajmer have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the Thirty first day of March, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/218/79-PF. II]

का०खा० 69.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इण्डस्ट्रीज ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, 14/3, कालामाटी रोड, साकची, जमशेदपुर-1, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

1006 GI/79-8

प्रत: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपचारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 सितम्बर, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019/221/79-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

S.O. 69.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Industrial Transport Corporation, 14/3, Kalimati Road, Sakchi; Jamshedpur-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/221/79-PF.II(i)]

का०खा० 70.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 सितम्बर, 1979 से मैसर्स इण्डस्ट्रीज ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, 14/3, कालामाटी रोड, साकची, जमशेदपुर-1, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनियोग करती है।

का० सं० एस० 35019/221/79-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 70.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of September, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Industrial Transport Corporation, 14/3, Kalimati Road, Sakchi, Jamshedpur-1 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/221/79-PF. II(ii)]

का०खा० 71.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स माइने ट्रेइंग एजेंसी, 52, खासमहल, टाटानगर, जमशेदपुर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

प्रत: अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 सितम्बर, 1979 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019/222/79-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

S.O. 71.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Modern Trading Agency, 52, Khasmehal, Tatanagar, Jamshedpur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1979.

[No. S. 35019/222/79-PF. II(i)]

का०प्रा० 72.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी सचिव निधि और प्रक्षीण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की घारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जीव करने के पश्चात् 1 सितम्बर, 1979 से मैसर्स मॉडर्न ट्रेडिंग एजेंसी, 52 खासमहल, टाटानगर, जमशेदपुर, नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[का०सं० एस० 35019/222/79-पी०एफ० 2 (ii)]

S.O. 72.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of September, 1979 the establishment known as Messrs. Modern Trading Agency, 52, Khasmatal, Tatanagar, Jamshedpur, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/222/79-PF. II(ii)]

का०प्रा० 73.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स काशर मूल चिल्म लिमिटेड, आर्योला, डाकघर रतालारी, काशर (प्रसाम) नाम स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों को बहुसंख्या इस बात पर राहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी सचिव निधि और प्रक्षीण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की घारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 जनवरी, 1977 को प्रकृत हुई समझो जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019/392/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 73.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Cachar Sugar Mills Limited, Post Office Ratabari, Cachar (Assam) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of January, 1977.

[No. S. 35019/392/77-PF. II]

नई विल्सी, 21 दिसम्बर, 1979

का०प्रा० 74.—प्राप्ति प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 34) की घारा 4 के खण्ड (घ) के अनुसरण में श्री आर०प्रा० कृष्णानन के स्थान पर श्री जी०प्रा० नायर, सचिव, आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार, अम, नियोजन और तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग, हैदराबाद को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में उस राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की घारा 4 के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के अम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०प्रा० 1517 दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “(राज्य सरकारों द्वारा घारा 4 के खण्ड (घ) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट)” शीर्षक के नीचे मट्ट 8 के सामने को प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

“श्री जी० प्रा० नायर,

सचिव, आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार,

अम, नियोजन और तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग,

हैदराबाद।”

[सं० य०-16012/2/76-एच०प्रा०]

S.O. 74.—Whereas the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) nominated Shri G. R. Nair, Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Labour, Employment and Technical Education Department, Hyderabad to represent that State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of Shri R. V. Krishnan;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 1517, dated the 14th April, 1976, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading “(Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4)”, for the entry against item 8, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri G. R. Nair, The Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Labour, Employment and Technical Education Department, Hyderabad.”

[No. U-16012/2/76-HI]

का०प्रा० 75.—परिषम बंगाल राज्य सरकार ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की घारा 4 के खण्ड (घ) के अनुसरण में श्री ए० चौधरी के स्थान पर श्री एन० कृष्णामूर्ति, सचिव, परिषम बंगाल सरकार, अम विभाग, कलकत्ता को कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में उस राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नामनिर्दिष्ट किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की घारा 4 के अनुसारण में, भारत सरकार के अम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०प्रा० 1517 दिनांक 14 अप्रैल, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “(राज्य सरकारों द्वारा घारा 4 के खण्ड (घ) के अधीन नामनिर्दिष्ट)” शीर्षक के नीचे मट्ट 27 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

“श्री एन० कृष्णामूर्ति,
सचिव, परिषम बंगाल सरकार,
अम विभाग,
कलकत्ता।”

[संख्या य०-16012/8/79-एच०प्रा०]

S.O. 75.—Whereas the State Government of West Bengal has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) nominated Shri N. Krishnamurthy, Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department, Calcutta to represent that State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of Shri A. Chowdhury;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 1517, dated the 14th April, 1976, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading “(Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4)”, for the entry against item 27, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri N. Krishnamurthy, Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department, Calcutta.”

[No. U-16012/8/79-HI]

नई विल्लो, 26 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 76.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 5 का की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री प्रताप भोगीलाल को, केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3 (ii), तारीख 10 जनवरी, 1976 में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के शम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 236, तारीख 16 दिसम्बर, 1975 में निम्नलिखित और संक्षेपत रूप से है, अधिकृत:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, अम सं० 26 के सामने प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अधिकृत:—

“26. श्री प्रताप भोगीलाल,
मारफत, बाटली बोर्ड एंड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड,
पर्सिय द्वारा सं०
वी० बी० गांधी मार्ग,
मुम्बई-400023।”

[सं० V-20012(1)/75-पौ० एफ०-2]

हुसराज भावडा, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1979

S.O. 76.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints, Shri Pratap Bhogilal, as a member of the Central Board of Trustees and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 236, dated the 16th December, 1975 published in Part II, Section 3 (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 10th January, 1976, namely:—

In the said Notification for the entry against Serial No. 26, the following entry shall be substituted namely:—

“26. Shri Pratap Bhogilal, C/o Batliboi and Company Private Limited, Apcejai House, V.B. Gandhi Marg, Bombay-400023.”

[No. V-20012(1)/75-PF. III]

HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1979

S.O. 77.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Chinakuri 1/2 Pits Colliery of Chinakuri Sub-Area under Eastern Coalfields Limited, P. O. Sunderchak (Burdwan) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 20th December, 1979.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL :

CALCUTTA

Reference No. 3 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Chinakuri, 1/2 Pits Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Sri M. N. Kar, Advocate, with Sri S. M. Ashraf, Asstt. Chief Personnel Officer and Sri P. N. Goswami, Sr. Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri S. Roy, Advocate, with Sri Sunil Sen, Org. Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC).

State : West Bengal

Industry : Coal

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(30)/78-D-IV(B), dated 12th January, 1979, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Chinakuri 1/2 Pits Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited and their Workmen, to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule to the order of Reference reads :

“Whether the action of the management of Chinakuri 1/2 Pits Colliery of Chinakuri Sub-Area under Eastern Coalfields Limited, P. O. Sunderchak (Burdwan) in not paying the wages to S/Shri Madhusudan Paswan, Rup Chand, Sadanand, Kalpu Shukla, Kamla Tewari and Bhingrason Tewari for the period from 3rd July, 1976 to 20th September, 1976 is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?”

2. At the request of the parties, the case was taken up today out of turn. The representatives of the parties filed a joint petition of compromise by which they prayed for an award in the dispute as per the settlement arrived at between the parties. Copies of terms of settlement have also been filed along with the petition dated 14th December, 1979.

3. I have gone through the terms of settlement and am of opinion that the terms are fair and reasonable. A copy of the terms of Settlement is annexed hereto as a part of this award and marked with the letter “A”.

4. In the result, I make my award in terms of the settlement dated 14th December, 1979.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 14th December, 1979.

S. K. MUKHERJEA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-19012(30)/78-D-IV(B)]

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

Reference No. 3 of 1979

Employer's relationship of Chinakuri Colliery and their workmen.

PETITION OF COMPROMISE

The parties submit by a settlement dated 22nd November, 1979 the dispute between the parties have been settled amicably between them, a copy of which is being filed herewith.

That settlement will show that the terms are fair and reasonable and completely resolves the dispute.

The parties, therefore, pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal will be pleased to give its award in terms of the settlement.

For and on behalf of the
workmen.

For and on behalf of
the management
Sd/-
(Sri Randhir Biswas)

Sd/-
(Sri Sunil Sen)
Org. Secretary,
Colliery Mazdoor
Sabha (AITUC).
14-12-1979.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

Reference No. 3 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Chinakuri
1/2 Pits Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., P. O.
Sundarchak, District Burdwan.

AND

Their Workmen.

The humble suit petition of both the parties above
named.

Most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the Government of India, Ministry of Labour
by their Order No. L-19012 (30)/78-DIV(B), dated 12th
January, 1979 referred the above dispute to the Hon'ble
Tribunal for adjudication.

2. That, in the mean-time, the parties have jointly and
amicably settled the above mentioned dispute on the terms
and conditions :—

- (a) Both the parties agree that the six workmen concerned in the dispute namely S/Sri Madhusudan Paswan, Rup Chand, Sadanand, Kalpu Shukla, Kamala Tewari and Bhingrason Tewari did not work at all for the period from 3rd July, 1976 to 20th September, 1976 of their own accord as they were ordered by the management to work in their original job of underground loaders during the said period.
- (b) Both the parties agree that the aforesaid six workmen have since been regularised by the management as Dresser-cum-Drillers and they have been working as such and paid wages of Dresser-cum-Drillers and that the said regularization is in order and shall stand good.
- (c) The management agrees to pay to the said six workmen in respect of their period of idleness from 3rd July, 1976 to 20th September, 1976 fifty per cent of the wages of Dresser-cum-Drillers during the said period, within 30 days from the date of the Award.
- (d) The workmen agree that the instant dispute stands fully resolved by the settlement and that they shall have no further claim whatsoever in the above matter.
- (e) Both the parties agree that they shall bear their own costs.

3. That the above mentioned dispute is settled in terms stated above.

The petitioners, therefore, pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept the terms of the settlement and pass an award accordingly.

And for the act of kindness the parties, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Dated this the 14th day of December, 1979.

Representing Workmen

(SUNIL SEN)

Organising Secretary,

CMS (AITUC),

14-12-1979

Representing Employers.

Sd/-

(S. M. ASHRAF)

Asstt. Chief Personnel

Officer (IR).

प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1979

का० आ० 78.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की याप है कि इससे उपर्युक्त अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट विधियों के बारे में तिगरेती कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड, महाबीर जन्ति नं० 2 इन्कलाइन, बेलमपल्ली डिवीजन-1 के प्रबन्धतान्त्र से सम्बद्ध विधियों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विभाद विद्यमान है;

और यह केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विभाद को न्यायनियन्त्रण के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है;

एततः प्रबन्ध, औद्योगिक विभाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की आरा 7-क और आरा 10 की उपधारा (1) के अंत (प) द्वारा प्रदत्त विधियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री बी० बी० नरसिंह होगे, जिनका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में होगा और उक्त विभाद को उक्त औद्योगिक अधिकरण को न्यायनियन्त्रण के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

प्रावेश

“क्या तिगरेती कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड के प्रबन्धतान्त्र की, श्री कानकुन्तल मल्लाया, कर्मकार प्रशिक्षणार्थी, महाबीर जन्ति नं० 2, इन्कलाइन बेलमपल्ली डिवीजन-1 की सेवा को 7 अक्टूबर, 1978 से समाप्त करने की कायेवाही न्यायेचित है? यदि नहीं तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुसूच का द्वक्दार है?”

[संख्या एल० 21012(2)/79-4 (बी०)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1979

S.O. 78.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Mahaveer Khani No. 2 Incline, Bellampalli Division I and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri B. V. Narsimham shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Hyderabad and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

“Are the management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited Justified in terminating with effect from 7th October 1978 the services of Shri Kanukunta Mallaiah, Worker Trainee, Mahaveer Khani 2 Incline, Bellampalli Division One? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled.”

[No. L. 21012(2)79-IV(B)]

S.O. 79.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Victoria West Colliery, P.O. Barakar, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 17th December, 1979.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

Reference No. 9 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Victoria West Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited,

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Absent.
On behalf of Workmen.—Absent.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal.

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(18)/78-D.IV(B) dated 22nd February, 1979, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Victoria West Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, to this Tribunal for adjudication. The Schedule to the order of reference reads :

"Whether the action of the management of Victoria West Colliery Post Office Barakar, District Burdwan in denying employment with effect from 1st November, 1975 to Smt. Parbatia Bhuijan, wagon loader, is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. Both parties filed their written statements. But before the reference could be fixed for hearing, the parties entered into a compromise over the matter and filed the same before the Tribunal on December 11, 1979 praying for an award in terms of the said compromise.

3. I have gone through the terms of settlement and am of opinion that the terms are fair and reasonable. A copy of the Memorandum of Settlement is annexed hereto as a part of this award and marked with the letter "A".

4. In the result, I make my award in terms of the Memorandum of Settlement referred to above.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 13th December, 1979.

Sd/-

S. K. MUKHERJEA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-19012(18)/78-D.IV(B)]

Memorandum of settlement arrived at between the Management of Victoria West Colliery and their workmen represented by Colliery Majdoor Congress (HMS) held on 1st December 1979 in the office of Personnel Manager Chanch-Victoria Area.

PRESENT :

Management

1. Sri M.K. Das, General Manager.
2. Sri A.K. Banerjee, Personnel Manager.

Union

1. Sri Jayanto Poddar, Genl. Secy. Colliery Majdoor Congress (HMS)
2. Sri C.N. Jha, Vice President Colliery Majdoor Congress (HMS)

Short recital of the case

Smt. Parbotia Bhuijan was working as a casual wagon loader at Victoria West Colliery. She absented from her work with effect from 29-11-1974 without any information. An Industrial dispute in this connection was raised by the concerned Union before the ALC(C), Asansole which was ended in a failure. The Central Government of India by

notification dated 22nd February, 1979 has referred the dispute for adjudication in reference No. 9 of 1979 to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta.

The Management representative pointed out that Smt. Parbotia Bhuijan was a casual wagon loader was employed as and when required basis. There is no permanent lien of her appointment. She has been found to be absenting since 29-11-1974 in her own accord and hence the Management could not keep her in the casual pool of workers indefinitely.

The Union representative contended that Smt. Parbotia Bhuijan was sick and was removed to her village. The Manager, Victoria West Colliery had sent a chargesheet for her unauthorised absence. She on being cured had come to the colliery and had approached the local Management with the reply of the chargesheet including the submission of medical certificate. She was not offered with the job.

The Management representative clarified that she was a casual worker was employed as and when required basis on the availability of job. The Union representative pointed out that BCCL had taken a policy decision to absorb the casual worker as permanent employee of those who have completed 240 days attendances on surface and 190 days attendances in underground. According to the said policy decision also it was pointed out by the Union representative that Smt. Parbotia Bhuijan had completed 240 days attendances in 1973 and according to the policy decision she is eligible to be employed as permanent employee. After prolonged discussions the matter is resolved in the following terms of settlement :—

Terms of Settlement

1. That it is agreed that Smt. Parbotia Bhuijan shall be absorbed as permanent wagon loader at Victoria West Colliery with immediate effect.
2. That it is agreed that Smt. Parbotia Bhuijan will have no claim for any back wages for the idle period.
3. That it is agreed that 6 copies of this settlement shall be submitted before the Hon'ble Presiding Officer Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta requesting him to give award in terms of the settlement.

M. K. Das, General Manager, Area XII.

A. K. Banerjee, Personnel Manager, Area XII.

JAYANTO PODDAR, Genl. Secy. Colliery Majdoor Congress (HMS).

C. N. JHA, Vice-President, CMC (HMS).

S.O. 80.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Dhemonain Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Post Office Sitarampur, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 20th December, 1979.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA
Reference No. 15 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Dhemonain Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Sri M.N. Kar, Advocate, with Sri S.M. Ashraf, Asstt. Chief Personnel Officer & Sri P.N. Goswami, Sr. Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen.—Sri S. Roy, Advocate, with Sri Sunil Sen, Org. Secretary, Colliery Majdoor Sabha (AITUC).

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(39)/78-D.IV(B), dated 20th March, 1979, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of Dhemomain Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, to this Tribunal for adjudication. The schedule to the order of reference reads :

"Whether the demand of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Asansol, that Shri Kajal Dutta, Clerk Grade I of the Dhemomain Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Post Office Sitarampur, District Burdwan should be regularised as Cashier Grade I Clerk with effect from 1st May, 1976 is justified. If so, to which relief is he entitled ?"

2. At the request of the parties, the case was taken up today out of turn. The representatives of the parties filed a joint petition of compromise by which they prayed for an award in the dispute as per the settlement arrived at between the parties. Copies of terms of settlement have also been filed along with the petition dated 14-12-1979.

3. I have gone through the terms of settlement and am of opinion that the terms are fair and reasonable. A copy of the terms of Settlement is annexed hereto as a part of this award and marked with the letter "A".

4. In the result, I make my award in terms of the settlement dated 14th December, 1979.

Sd/-

S. K. MUKHERJEA, Presiding Officer.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 14th December 1979.

[No. L-19012(39)/78-D.IV(B)]

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

Reference No. 15 of 1979

Employers in relation to the management of Dhemomain Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Sitarampur, District Burdwan.

AND

Their Workmen.

THE HUMBLE JOINT PETITION OF BOTH THE PARTIES ABOVENAMED

Most Respectfully Sheweth :

1. That the Government of India, Ministry of Labour by Order No. L-19012(39)/78-D.IV(B) dated 20th March, 1979 referred the above dispute to the Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication.

2. That in the meantime the parties have jointly and amicably settled the above mentioned dispute on the following terms and conditions :

(a) Both the parties agree that the regularisation of Sri Kajal Dutta, the workman concerned, as Cashier Grade I clerk by the management will effect from 1-4-1977 is in order and shall stand good and that the seniority of the workman concerned shall be counted from the said date of regularisation, that is, from 1-4-1977.

(b) Both the parties agree that the said Sri Kajal Dutta officiated as Cashier from 4-6-1976 to 31-3-1977 and is entitled to get officiating allowance for the said period from 4-6-1976 to 31-3-1977 as laid down in the Recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry.

(c) The management agrees to pay to the concerned workman the amount of officiating allowance as

stated in para (b) above within 15 days from the date of the Award.

(d) The workmen agree that the instant dispute stands fully resolved by the settlement and they shall have no further claim whatsoever in the above matter.

(e) Both the parties agree that they shall bear their own cost.

3. That the above mentioned dispute is settled in terms stated above.

The petitioners, therefore, pray that Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept the terms of the settlement and pass an Award accordingly.

And for this act of kindness the parties shall as in duty bound ever pray.

Dated this the 14th day of December, 1979.

SUNIL SEN

Organising Secretary,
Colliery Mazdoor Sabha
(Representing Workman)

S. M. ASHRAF
Asstt. Chief Personnel Officer
Representing the Employers.

S.O. 81.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of East Baraboni Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bhanora Sub-Area, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 18th December, 1979.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

Reference No. 71 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of East Baraboni Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bhanora Sub-Area,

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Sri A. Choudury, Counsel, with Sri M. N. Kar, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri A. K. Lal Gupta, Advocate.

State : West Bengal

Industry : Coal

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(22)/78-D.IV(B) dated 3rd August, 1978 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of East Baraboni Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bhanora Sub-Area and their workmen, to this Tribunal, for adjudication. The Schedule to the Order of Reference reads as :

"Whether the action of the management of East Baraboni Colliery, P. O. Charanpur, District Burdwan under the Baraboni Sub-Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited in not taking over S/Shri Jallil Mia, Akbar Ali and Ramashis Yadav, as Guards, at the 158-Unit low cost housing colony at East Baraboni Colliery after its take over from 28-11-75 is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The case as pleaded on behalf of the concerned workmen may be briefly stated. Sri Jallil Mia, Akbar Ali and Ramashis Yadav the three concerned workmen had been

working as Guards in East Baraboni Colliery. They were deputed to work as guards in the low cost housing area of the East Baraboni Colliery. Those houses had not been taken over by the Coal Mines Authority Limited at the initial stage. Subsequently they were taken over by the Eastern Coalfields Limited on 28th November, 1975. The concerned workmen claim that they should have been taken over on the basis that they were the employees of Eastern Coal Fields Limited under the provisions of Section 14 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Even after the houses were taken over by the present management the concerned workmen continued to discharge their duties for several months, in the absence of any clear instructions. They have not received wages during this period.

3. After those houses were taken over, the union drew the attention of the Area General Manager regarding non-employment of the concerned workmen but no action was taken. Subsequently, the workmen directly made representations to the management on several occasions. Ultimately the dispute was referred to this tribunal for adjudication.

4. The management in its written statement denied that there was any relationship of employer and employee between the employers of East Baraboni Colliery and the concerned workmen.

5. Although East Baraboni colliery is one of the mines mentioned in the Schedule to the Coal Mines (Taking over of management) Act, 1973 and Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 the erstwhile owners of the colliery filed a writ petition and obtained a Rule and an order of injunction from the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta restraining the respondents i.e. the Coal Mines Authority Limited from taking possession of the colliery from the erstwhile owners. Moreover, on the application of the erstwhile owners, East Baraboni colliery was declared closed with effect from 1st April, 1971. The industrial licence issued for production of coal was also revoked by the Government of India. As a result of closure of the mines an industrial dispute was raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Asansol over the payment of compensation. The dispute was amicably settled by the erstwhile owners by making payment of compensation.

6. In paragraph 7 of the written statement filed by the management it is denied that the concerned workmen had been deputed to work as guards in low cost housing area of East Baraboni colliery. It was also denied that the houses were taken over by the employees on 28th November, 1975 as alleged on behalf of the concerned workmen.

7. It is stated by the management in their written statement that there was an injunction prohibiting the company from interfering with the possession of the erstwhile owners. So, there can be no question of taking over of the concerned workmen by the present management. The concerned workmen, it is claimed, are not entitled to the benefit of Section 14 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

8. Oral evidence was led on behalf of the concerned workmen. The three concerned workmen as well as one Parameswar Prasad, a Junior Clerk-cum-Typist working in the office of the Executive Engineer, No. II, Coal Mines Welfare Works, Kalna deposed before the Tribunal. He tendered page no. 15 of Area No. II of the low cost housing scheme, Ext. W-1. Except for the last entry the exhibit is in the handwriting of one J. N. Goral. The deponent identified his handwriting. The best entry was in the handwriting of the deponent himself. The accounts at page 15, he said, related to the relevant unit of the housing scheme for the period May, 1973 to March, 1979. A photostat copy of page 15 of the ledger was tendered as Ext. W-1 consent and the original was returned. Sri Prasad stated in his evidence that he had no personal knowledge of the transactions represented by the entries made by Sri Goral. So far as the last entry, i.e. the entry dated 30th March, 1978 is concerned, he had personal knowledge. The amount he said was received through a bill which was adjusted against the bills submitted by Eastern Coalfields, Bhanora Sub-area. The houses were constructed under a subsidised scheme under which 50 per cent of the cost of houses are paid by Coal Mines Welfare Works.

In cross-examination he said the entry in his handwriting records a payment made by the Sub-area by adjustment against the bill submitted by the Sub-area. The balance of the bill has been paid to the Sub-area as a subsidy for constructing new low cost houses. Coal Mines Welfare Works is a Government body under the Ministry of Labour.

9. Jalil Mia, one of the concerned workmen, said that the houses are intended for colliery labour. He was working there as a watchman. In November, 1975 some labour of Bhanora colliery were residing there. He mentioned names of some of the persons who are at the moment residing in the houses. He deposed that he and the other concerned workmen have been working in the low cost housing scheme from 1964. They used to get a salary of Rs. 175 per month. The low cost housing scheme has been taken over by the Government. After take over some other watchmen have been recruited to watch over the said premises. He mentioned the names of those watchmen. Nothing was given in writing to the concerned workmen for stopping their work. He said that since the work of the concerned workmen was stopped by the management, they have not got any employment. In cross-examination he said that he received his salary upto November, 1975 from East Baraboni colliery. East Baraboni colliery Company had an Engineering unit and a Paint unit. In 1975 there was no coal in the colliery, but the colliery was the head-office of Jambad-Kendra, Ramjibpur. He said he received his monthly salary from East Baraboni colliery on a pay sheet. His evidence was that all the concerned workmen used to receive their monthly salaries through East Baraboni colliery pay sheets. He did not know whether his salary was paid by the Engineering Unit or by the Paint unit in 1975. He said he worked as a guard in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975. He denied that he worked as Chaprasi in 1975. He continued to work as night guard, though in 1971 he withdrew the amount lying to his credit in the coal Mines Provident Fund Account. He denied that he was paid any compensation owing to any closure of the colliery in 1971. There are 158 quarters in the housing complex. Some are occupied. Those which are occupied have been left untouched. In others, roofing, windows and doors have been removed. He concluded by asserting that he was a watchman of the houses of the low cost housing scheme and not a workman of the Engineering or the Paint Unit.

10. Ramashis Yadav deposed that he had been working in East Baraboni colliery for the last 15 or 20 years. He was working as a guard at the low cost housing area at a salary of Rs. 175 per month. At the time of nationalisation of collieries he was working in the low cost housing colony. In November, 1975 the housing scheme was taken over by the Government. The Government has not provided him with job. In cross-examination he said that his surname is Yadav or Ahir. In the colliery records his name appeared as Ramashis Ahir. Before and after the closing down of the colliery he used to receive his wages through wagesheets. He said that he is illiterate but he can sign in Hindi. He identified his signatures on the relevant wage sheets for November, 1972, June, and September, 1972, Exts M-2, M-6 and M-5, respectively.

11. Akbar Ali, another concerned workman, deposed that he was a guard in the low cost housing project. He had been working in the East Baraboni colliery before Ramashis came. In the low cost houses, colliery labour used to stay. The concerned workmen were the only three guards at the housing project. In November, 1975 possession of the colliery was taken over by the Government. His salary was Rs. 175 per month. In cross-examination he said he used to receive his salary by wage sheets. He said he is illiterate. He cannot sign and therefore he puts his thumb impressions on wage sheets. He is also called by the name of Akbar Mia.

12. As regards the documents exhibited in this case, I have already referred to Ext. W-1 being page 15 of Ledger No. II tendered by Sri Parameswar Prasad. Ext. W-2 is a letter dated 1st September, 1977 from the concerned workmen to the General Manager, Sripur Area asking for resumption of work and wages for the period of forced idleness. Ext. W-3 is a letter dated 15th October, 1977 addressed to the General Manager, Eastern Coal Fields Limited, Sripur Area by the General Secretary of the Union pleading the cause of the concerned workmen and asking for their employment.

Ext. W-4 is a copy of a letter dated 20th March, 1978 from the Sub-Area Manager to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Asansol. In that letter it is stated that the allegation that the concerned workmen were working as guards at East Baraboni colliery was not correct because the mine was closed on 1st April, 1971 owing to exhaustion of coal. No man power existed on the rolls of East Baraboni colliery. Moreover, it is state that East Baraboni Coal Company Pvt. Limited even prior to the take over and at the time of closure had been engaged in other business, as for example, Engineering Workshop and Paint works and the concerned workmen might have been employed in such other business. The contention of the union that the workmen were deputed to work as guards in the low cost housing area in East Baraboni colliery is also not correct because East Baraboni colliery had 158 units under low cost housing scheme and at the time of take over of the mine, none of the units were habitable.

13. On behalf of the management, some wage sheets of East Baraboni colliery were tendered and made exhibits. These are wage sheets for June, 1972, September, 1972 November, 1972, January, 1973, April, 1973, July, 1973, September, 1973, March, 1974, July 1974 and September, 1974. Exts. M-6, M-5, M-2, M-10, M-3, M-7, M-4, M-8 and M-9 respectively. It may be stated that all the wage sheets were prepared consistently in the name of East Baraboni colliery except in the case of the one for April, 1973 which was prepared in the name of East Baraboni Colliery (Engineering Unit). The words "East Baraboni Colliery" appears in the wage sheets in manuscript.

14. The question which arises for consideration is whether the concerned workmen were in the employment of East Baraboni colliery at the time when the management of the colliery vested in the State. It has also to be examined whether they were in the employment of the colliery at the time when the colliery was acquired by the State.

15. It was not disputed at the hearing that the mine closed down on or about 1st April, 1971 and the possession of the mine was taken over by Eastern Coal Fields Limited in November, 1975. The best available evidence on the question whether the concerned workmen were in the employment of the colliery is provided by the wage sheets which have been tendered on behalf of the management. As regards Ramashis Yadav who may also be described as Ramashis Ahir, it appears that he was an employee of East Baraboni colliery in June, 1972, Ext. M-6, September, 1972 Ext. M-5 and November, 1972, Ext. M-2. Thereafter his name ceases to appear in the wage sheets. In the wage sheet for January 1973 his name is not to be found, nor does his name appear in any subsequent wage sheet.

16. As regards Akbar Ali his name appears in the wage sheets for June, 1972, September, 1972, January 1973, April, 1973 and September, 1973. His name does not appear in any of the wage sheets of 1974 of which three have been made available.

17. As regards Jalil Mia, his name appears in all the wage sheets.

18. It was sought to be argued that having regard to the fact that Jalil had withdrawn the amount lying at his credit in the Coal Mines Provident fund account in 1971, his employment must be regarded as having ceased. Whether it is a case of re-employment or continued employment, his name figures in the wage sheets of 1972, 1973 and 1974 consistently. It is, therefore, hardly possible to treat him as not in employment when the evidence disclosed by the wage sheets points to the contrary.

19. Judging by the wage sheets it seems that Ramashis Yadav was not in the employment of the colliery on 31st January, 1973 when the management of the coal mine vested in the Government under the statute. Akbar Ali and Jalil Mia figure in the wage sheets for January 1973, April 1973, July, 1973 and September, 1973. Jalil's name appears in the wage sheets of 1974 as well. Those two workmen were therefore, in the employment of the colliery at the material time, that is to say, at the time when the management of the colliery vested in the Government as also on the 1st of May, 1973 when the property of the colliery also vested in the Government under the relevant Statute. The concerned workmen have deposed positively that they were working

as night guards in the low cost housing area till possession was taken over by the Eastern Coalfields Limited in 1975.

20. No one has come forward to depose on behalf of the management. In these circumstances, I do not see any reason why the evidence furnished by the wage sheets should not be accepted. On the basis of the wage sheets it must be held that Akbar Ali and Jalil Mia were workmen of the colliery at the material time and therefore by operation of Section 14 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 they must be treated as workmen under the Eastern Coalfields Limited. As regards Ramashis Yadav, the evidence of the wage sheets is against him. As his name does not appear in the wage sheets for January, 1973 or for any period thereafter, he is not entitled to the benefit of Section 14 of the Act.

21. Mr. Arijit Chaudhury, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the management contended that the concerned workmen were employees of the Engineering Unit or the Paint Unit of East Baraboni Colliery Company Limited because in the wage sheets for January, 1973-Jalil and Akbar are designated as Chaprasis. They were also designated as chaprasis in all subsequent wage sheets. The last wage sheet in which the name of the Ramashis appears, as in the wage sheet for November, 1972, he is designated as Chaprasi although Jalil and Akbar are designated as night guards. The argument was that as the colliery remained close, services of chaprasis could not have been necessary to the colliery. He relied on the wage sheet for April 1973 where the wage sheet appears to be East Baraboni colliery (Engineering Unit). It is however interesting to note that in that particular wage sheet the workmen are not given any designation at all. After April 1973 the wage sheets are again prepared in the name of East Baraboni colliery and not in the name of East Baraboni colliery (Engineering Unit). The wage sheet for April, 1973 is therefore a solitary instance of a wage sheet having been prepared in the name of the Engineering Unit. As the East Baraboni colliery Company Ltd. had challenged the right of the Government to take possession of the colliery, it is possible, as the learned advocate appearing on behalf of the concerned workmen contended, that the management deliberately inserted the word "Engineering Unit" to establish that a defunct colliery, East Baraboni colliery was not a colliery at all, in the eye of law, and the company was carrying on business of other descriptions. That is however only a conjecture. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the wage sheet for April, 1973 presents some peculiarities. As I have pointed out, the designations of workmen are not shown only in the wage sheet. Be that as it may, having regard to the fact that the wage sheets are consistently prepared in the name of East Baraboni colliery except in one instance, it seems to me that on a balance of probabilities the workmen whose name appear in the wage sheets should be regarded as employees of the colliery. The low cost houses were a part of the colliery and even after mining operations ceased, the houses remained a part of the colliery. That is also the position under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Vesting of management in the State took place on 31st January, 1973, that is to say, before April 1973. After the management or the property vested in the State, any act of the erstwhile owners could hardly prejudice the employment of the concerned workmen. If they became employees under the Eastern Coalfields Limited by operation of law, the mere fact that possession could not be taken of the colliery by reason of an order of Court, cannot detract from their legal rights.

22. I am unable to agree with Mr. Chaudhury that the designation "Chapras" allotted to Jalil and Akbar is conclusive evidence of the fact that they were not employees of colliery but of some other unit. It is to be noted that in the wage sheet for June, 1972 all the concerned workmen are designated as "Chapras" but in the wage sheet for September, 1972 they are all designated as "night guards". In November, 1972 Ramashis is described as Chaprasi but Jalil and Akbar as night guards. From January 1973 Jalil and Akbar are redesignated as Chaprasis. It may be remembered that the mine was closed only April, 1971. If there could be no occasion for employing night guards after the mine closed down it may be pertinent to ask why in September 1972 the concerned workmen are described in the wage sheets as night guards. It was submitted by the learned advocate appearing on behalf of the concerned workmen, that it is

possible that the night guards were described as chapsaris from the time management of the colliery vested in the State by statute for an ulterior purpose. There is evidence that some of the low cost houses were throughout occupied by colliery labour. No evidence has been given to the contrary. In those circumstances it cannot be assumed that there was no occasion for employment of night guards. Moreover, there is evidence that some of the materials were removed from the houses as a result of which the management had to employ some guards afresh. It was not suggested to Ramashis or to Akbar that they had been paid any compensation on account of closure. The suggestion was made to Jalil who said he did not receive any compensation. In fact no evidence has been given to prove that there was a closure of the mine within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act. It seems to me that the workmen were designated in the wage sheets as night guards or chapsaris in a perfunctory manner. The evidence of the wage sheets is that they were employees of the East Baraboni colliery.

23. Having regard to the oral and documentary evidence on record, I hold that Jalil Mia and Akbar Ali are entitled to be taken over by the management of East Baraboni colliery as guards at the 158-Unit low cost housing colony. The other workman Ramashis Yadav is however not entitled to be taken over, he not having been a workman in the employment of the said colliery at the time when the management or the properties of the colliery vested in the State.

24. In the view I have taken, I answer the reference as follows : The action of the management of East Baraboni Colliery, P.O. Charanpur, District Burdwan in the Baraboni Sub-Area of Eastern Coal Fields Limited is justified in not taking over Sri Ramashis Yadav as guards and is not justified in not taking over Sri Jalil Mia and Sri Akbar Ali as guards at the 158 Unit low cost housing colony at East Baraboni colliery after the said colliery was taken over from 28-11-1975. Sri Jalil Mia and Sri Akbar Ali are entitled to be reinstated in service as guards with effect from 28th November, 1975 with full back wages and other benefits, if any. Sri Ramashis Yadav is not entitled to any relief.

Dated, Calcutta,

11th December, 1979.

S. K. MUKHERJEA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-19012(22)/78-D. IV(B)]
SHASHI BHUSHAN, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1979

S.O. 82.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, Jaipur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank, Central Circle, Indore and their workmen over dismissal of Shri K. L. Gautam, Clerk-cum-Godownkeeper at Jodhpur Branch from 24th June, 1970 which was received by the Central Government on the 17th December, 1979.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR
Case No. : CIT-7 of 1975

REFERENCE :

Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi Order No. L-12012/56/72 LR-III dated 15th April, 1975.

In the matter of an industrial dispute

BETWEEN

Shri K. L. Gautam, Clerk-cum-Cashier-cum-Godown-keeper
Jodhpur represented by Rajasthan Bank Employees
Union, Jodhpur.

AND

The Punjab National Bank, Jodhpur.
1006GI/79-9

APPEARANCES :

For the union—Shri R. K. Khandelwal.

For the opposite party—Shri C. N. Sharma.

Date of Award—21-11-1979.

AWARD

The Central Government referred the following industrial dispute existed in between the management of Punjab National Bank and their workman in the matter of dismissal of Shri K. L. Gautam, Clerk-cum-Cashier-cum-Godown-keeper, Jodhpur branch, for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jaipur under order dated 15th April, 1975 :

"Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Central Circle, Indore in dismissing Shri K. L. Gautam, Clerk-cum-cashier-cum-Godown-keeper, at Jodhpur branch from 24th June, 1970 is justified ? If not, to what relief is he entitled ?"

2. In the above said dispute a claim was preferred by the General Secretary, Rajasthan Bank Employees Union, Jaipur (hereinafter referred to as the Union) with the contention that Shri K. L. Gautam was employed as clerk-cum-cashier-cum-godown-keeper on the permanent post in March, 1962. He was an active worker of the union and in order to victimise him for his union activities he was got involved at the instance of the management of the bank in the case of some fraudulent withdrawals made by Shri K. K. Shukla from the S. F. Account of some depositors. In that connection two First Information Reports No. 170 dated 12-11-62 and No. 187 dated 10-12-62 for offences under Sections 420, 465, 467 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code were registered at Police Station, Sardarpura, Jodhpur. In the course of investigation Shri K. K. Shukla, Daftari and Shri K. L. Gautam were arrested and in pursuance of this arrest Shri Gautam was also placed under suspension by bank Manager's order dated 27-12-62 with effect from 24-12-62. Shri Gautam and Shri Shukla were challenged by the Police in these cases and Shri Gautam was acquitted in the case of F.I.R. No. 170 (criminal case No. 5/63) State Vs. Kanaiya and others) by the Assistant Sessions Judge on 13-4-68. Thereafter the opposite party bank initiated departmental enquiry in the matter of same charge in which he was acquitted by the Court. Shri Gautam submitted reply to the charge-sheet given to him. An experts enquiry was held against him, and he was found guilty of the charge, and the punishment of dismissal was proposed against him. He submitted reply to the notice of proposed punishment but it was not given any weight and he was dismissed by the order dated 24-6-70 with immediate effect. He was not given opportunity to cross the witnesses, and the enquiry held was against the principles of natural justice, as such it was not fair and proper. Shri Gautam preferred an appeal to the Appellate Authority but the same was rejected by order dated 9-8-70. In the second case he was acquitted by the Appellate Court on 24-9-71. In the circumstances it was alleged that he was not guilty of any thing and the management got him involved on account of his union activities, as such order of dismissal passed by the opposite party bank was malafide. It is also against the provisions given in Para 521(12) of the Shastry Award provided to deal such matters. He was dismissed without payment of any emoluments and wages for the period of suspension required to be paid under the above said provisions. His suspension was also illegal as he could have been suspended only during the pendency of enquiry. He was suspended prior to the enquiry. Therefore, his dismissal should be held illegal and he should be reinstated with full back wages and all other privileges.

3. The claim of the union was opposed by the opposite party bank with the contention that the Central Government had declined to refer the dispute by its earlier decision dated 3-7-72 on the ground that the union did not take up the matter with the management before approaching the conciliation machinery. In that case the dispute referred was not a valid industrial dispute. On merits it was averred that on 12-11-62 one Mathura Prashad having S. B. Account No. 6823 lodged the report with the Police in respect of fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 700 from his S. F. Account. The police investigated the matter. The matter was also investigated by the Inspector of the bank and it was found that four other fraudulent withdrawals were also made from the Saving Bank's Account, S. F. 7587, 7454 and 7807 of Pratap Rao, S. S. Godbole and Inder Sen Baiyla. For these five fraudulent

withdrawals two cases were registered at the police station. Sardarpura and later on Shri Gautam was challenged along with other accused by the police before the Magistrate. Shri Gautam was also placed under suspension in Criminal Case No 5/62 in respect of withdrawal of Rs. 700 from the Account of Shri Mathura Prashad. Shri Gautam was acquitted by the learned Assistant Sessions Judge by his order dated 13-4-68. On that the bank initiated a domestic enquiry against Shri Gautam. He was given charge-sheet on 10-4-72 for two fraudulent withdrawals Rs. 700 from the account of Mathura Prashad and Rs. 550 from the account of Inder Sen Baliya on the facts disclosed by the Inspector of the bank. Shri Gautam submitted his reply to the charges but did not appear before the enquiry officer inspite of repeated efforts made by the enquiry officer to appear and participate in the proceedings. Ultimately an exparte enquiry was held. The enquiry officer found the charges proved beyond doubt against Shri Gautam, as such he was given a show-cause notice against the proposed punishment. He submitted the representation against the proposed punishment and the same was considered and decided and in the result he was awarded the punishment of dismissal from the bank service with immediate effect by order dated 24th June, 1970. The appeal preferred by Shri Gautam was also rejected. It was denied that the dismissal of Shri Gautam was on account of his union activities. Thus it was averred that the dismissal of Gautam was valid and justified, and the enquiry held was in consonance with of the Award/Bipartite settlement and it was also claimed that the claim be dismissed.

4. The enquiry was held to be fair and proper after hearing of the parties by the order of the Tribunal dated 15-7-1977.

5. Shri Gautam was examined on behalf of the union while Laxmandass Adlakha, the then Branch Manager of the opposite party bank was examined in rebuttal.

6. Both the parties also produced and proved a number of documents.

7. Arguments advanced in the case on behalf of both the parties have been considered and the record of the case per-used.

8. The following are the main points for decision in the case :

1. Whether the dispute in reference is not a valid industrial dispute as the union did not raise the matter before the management before approaching the conciliation authority ?
2. Whether the suspension of Shri K. L. Gautam was illegal as it was ordered before the start of domestic enquiry ?
3. Whether the domestic enquiry held by the opposite party against Shri Gautam is vitiated as his explanation was not called for before the charge-sheet and the enquiry was not held by the authorised officer ?
4. Whether the findings given by the enquiry officer is wrong and perverse ?
5. Whether the punishment of dismissal awarded to Shri Gautam is illegal on the grounds :
 - (a) being passed with mala fides in order to victimise the workman for his union activities ?
 - (b) being passed without giving personal hearing in the matter of proposed punishment ?
 - (c) being against the terms of award/Bipartite settlement ?

Point No. 1 :—It is alleged by the opposite party that Government declined to refer the dispute for adjudication on the ground that the union had failed to take up the matter with the management before approaching the conciliation machinery and therefore, the dispute referred should be held to be invalid dispute. For this reliance has been placed on the letter of Govt. No. L-12012/56/72-LR. III dated 3-7-1972 to support the above contention. The submission made in this respect is erroneous as the matter was taken by the union with the management by its letter dated 24-2-72 copy filed by the union. It appears that this fact was pointed out to the Government and therefore it reviewed

its earlier decision and referred the dispute for adjudication. The Government is competent to review its earlier decision and refer the dispute for reference even it had decided earlier not to refer the dispute. This view find support from the cases L. H. Sugar Factories and Oil Mills Vs. State of U.P. 1961-FLR-421 and Goodyear India Ltd. Vs. Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan, Jaipur AIR-1969-Raj. page 95. In view of the above the dispute referred cannot be held invalid industrial dispute.

Point No. 2 :—It has been submitted on behalf of the union that as per term No. 19(12)(b) of Bipartite settlement the employees of the bank could have been suspended pending the enquiry initiated against him. Shri Gautam was given charge sheet by letter dated 10-4-69 and he submitted his reply to the charges by his letter dated 19-6-69. Thereafter an enquiry officer was appointed and he was directed to hold enquiry under Award/Bipartite settlement. He was placed under suspension on 24-12-62, as such his suspension should be held illegal on account of its being against the term of Award/Bipartite settlement. The contention raised is without substance, as an employee can also be placed under suspension under the term No. 19(3)(a) of the above referred Award/Bipartite settlement, if such an employee is prosecuted in respect of any criminal offence. It is an admitted case that on the report of Shri Mathura Prashad about the fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 700/- from his savings bank account an F.I.R. No. 170 dated 12-11-62 was registered for offences 468, 465, 420, I.P.C. at Police Station Sardarpura and during investigation of that case he was arrested by the police along with one K. K. Shukla on 24-12-62 and thereafter he was placed under suspension by the order of Manager dated 27-12-62 with effect from 24-12-62. In view of these facts the suspension of Shri Gautam with effect from 24-12-62 cannot be termed illegal as it was in conformity with term No. 19(3)(a) of Award/Bipartite settlement.

Point No. 3 :—It is submitted on behalf of the union that as per term No. 19(12) of the Award/Bipartite settlement the opposite party ought to have called the explanation of Shri Gautam before serving charge sheet and thereafter the enquiry ought to have been initiated. In the case the charge sheet was given before initiation of the enquiry without calling his explanation as such the enquiry should be held vitiated. For this reliance has been placed on case Hindustan Lever Ltd. Vs. Their workmen 1974-29 FLR. page 305. The submission made is erroneous. As per term 19(12) of the Award/Bipartite settlement if any disciplinary action is proposed or called to be taken against an employee he is to be given charge sheet narrating clearly the charges appearing against him and a date should be fixed for enquiry, after giving sufficient time to enable him to prepare and give his explanation. Shri Gautam was given charge sheet on 10-4-69 and was asked to showcause why the disciplinary action should not be started and he was also directed to submit his explanation within a week. He submitted his explanation in reply to the charge sheet on 19-6-69 and thereafter the enquiry officer was appointed by letter dated 25-7-69. The action taken was in consonance with the term of the Award. In the abovesaid case relied by the union the workman was not given an opportunity to file his explanation. He was given charge sheet on 18-7-67 and the enquiry was commenced on 20-7-67. The workman could not file his reply and in those circumstances the action of the management was taken against rule No. 23(c) of certified standing orders applicable to the employees of that industry. This is not the position in the present case.

It has been further submitted that the enquiry officer was appointed by the District Manager and not by the Staff Committee and it is also not proved in the case that the notification dated April 29-67 issued by the opposite party authorising the staff officer to hold the enquiry was placed on notice board as required under the term No. 19 (14) of the award. The submission made in erroneous. As per notification dated 19-4-67 the District Manager of the Area is provided to be officer empowered to take disciplinary action and a staff officer was competent to be appointed as enquiry officer. In the case the enquiry officer appointed was Shri R. P. Raizada, staff officer of District Manager's office, Indore and the enquiry was initiated by the District Manager, Indore. Shri K. L. Gautam was working as clerk in Jodhpur Branch falling in the Indore Circle of the bank. In view of above it cannot be held that the enquiry was not held by a competent officer. The contention of the union that the abovesaid

notification was not placed on notice board was not specifically pleaded in the claim as such the opposite party did not lead any such evidence. In such case it has to be relied on the presumption that notification was placed on notice board after it was issued by the Head office as there is a presumption that the particular official act which has to be done in a prescribed manner had been done in that prescribed manner, unless it is proved otherwise. There is no evidence to this effect. The enquiry was held to be fair and proper by the order of Tribunal dated 15-7-77. In the circumstances both the grounds alleged to show that the enquiry was vitiated, are found devoid of force.

Point No. 4 There is no dispute between both the parties in regard to the following facts :

- (1) that Shri Mathura Prashad had a savings bank account No. 6823 and he made a report in Sardarpura police station on 22-11-62 that a sum of Rs. 7001 had been fraudulently withdrawn from his savings bank account by someone;
- (2) that the bank also got investigated the above matter by its Inspector and it was revealed that such four forged fraudulent withdrawals also came to the notice of the bank from the savings bank account No. 7587 of Shri Pratap Rao, S. B. A/c 7454 of Shri S. S. Godbole and S. B. A/c No. 7807 of Inder Singh Baila. Two such withdrawals were alleged to have been made from the account of Shri Godbole and all these fraudulent withdrawals took place in between 8-11-62 to 8-12-62. In respect of these 4 withdrawals F.I.R. No. 187 was registered at Police stations, Sardarpura on 10-12-62 for offences under section 465, 467 and 420 I.P.C.;
- (3) that Shri K. K. Shukla and Shri Gautam and one more person named Rashid were arrested in these two cases by the police and they were challenged before the Magistrate and ultimately they were committed to Sessions. Shri K. K. Shukla was convicted and was sentenced. Shri K. L. Gautam was acquitted in the case FIR No. 170 dated 12-11-62 (Criminal case 5/63) by the Assistant Sessions Judge by its order dated 13-4-68. In another case FIR No. 187/62 (criminal cases No. 9/63) accused K. K. Shukla and K. L. Gautam were convicted and sentenced for the offences charged and in appeal Shri K. L. Gautam was acquitted by the order of Additional Sessions Judge dated 24-9-71. The third accused was narrated to be absconding.

4. (a) In both these cases Shri K. L. Gautam was acquitted as there was no direct evidence against him for his action of abetment of offences by procuring pass books and assisting in tracing another accused the signatures of depositors on withdrawals from their account opening forms. The extra judicial confession of co-accused Shri K. K. Shukla was not taken sufficient for his conviction, without any substantive evidence.

(b) In the enquiry the enquiry officer relied the statement of witnesses examined by him in the enquiry who deposed before the enquiry officer that Shri Gautam and Shukla used to stay in the bank after bank hours. They were living beyond their means. Shri Gautam was away from the Headquarter on 24-12-62 and was arrested by the police on 25-12-62 on Railway Station on the identification made by a bank employee named Shri K. L. Kalra. At the time of his arrest he was found clean shaved in order to disguise himself though he used to keep moustaches. Shri P. L. Tondon, who was deputed by the Head office to hold an investigation in the matter had also deposed that he compared the signatures on the withdrawal forms (by which fraudulent withdrawals were made) with the signatures of the depositors on the account opening forms and came to the conclusion that it was a matter of trace forgery. He suspected that some of the writings on the forms tally with writing of Shri K. K. Shukla on his leave application. Therefore, he enquired from him and Shri Shukla narrated to him that these frequent withdrawals were made by him along with Shri K. L. Gautam and one Shri Rashid. He gave details how the fraudulent withdrawals were made and in that he also pointed out Shri Gautam assisted in tracing the signatures and also in procuring the pass books of these depositors. He also pointed out that the amount so withdrawn was shared by all the three. Shri Tondon had

further stated in the enquiry that after the arrest of Shri Gautam, he was interrogated and he admitted before him the part played by him in the matter of these withdrawals. The extra judicial confession of Shri Shukla was also written and submitted to in criminal cases. On this evidence the enquiry officer found the charges proved against Shri Gautam.

It is submitted on behalf of the union that Shri Gautam was acquitted in both the cases by the Criminal Courts. In that case the findings recorded by the enquiry officer should not be held good. This very evidence was not relied by the Criminal Court. In that case the findings given by the enquiry officer should be held wrong and perverse. The contention raised has to be seen on two grounds, firstly, whether the findings given in the criminal court bars the initiation of disciplinary action if the employee is acquitted, and secondly, whether the standard of proof in both these proceedings is same or different and if the employee is acquitted in criminal case then he cannot be held guilty of misconduct on the same type of evidence in domestic enquiry.

The above legal aspect was considered in S. A. Venkata-raman Vs. Union of India and another AIR-1954-S.C. page 375 by the Supreme Court and it was held that holding of an enquiry is neither a prosecution nor a punishment, as such if, after acquittal from a criminal court, an enquiry is held, it is not against the provisions of Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India. The same view was taken by Patna High Court in Employers in relation to Mudidih Colliery of M/s. Burrakar Coal Co. Ltd. Vs. the Presiding Officer, Dhanbad and others AIR-1972—Patna page 84. In a recent judgement Rajasthan High Court in the case of Mandal Dutt Vs. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation and another (1979 Weekly Law Notes page 436) the same view was upheld that if the accused is acquitted of criminal charge, a subsequent departmental enquiry is not barred. The above view was held after discussing the whole case law existing in this respect. In view of above legal position the enquiry held against Shri Gautam was not barred and on this count the findings of the enquiry officer in respect of charges cannot be held to be wrong.

In criminal cases the offence is to be proved by the prosecution against the accused beyond reasonable doubt, but this standard of proof is not necessary in the cases of enquiry. If there is reliable evidence of probative value the enquiry officer can base his findings on such evidence even if it may not be sufficient for proving an offence in criminal case. It has been so held in the cases Nand Kishore Prasad Vs. State of Bihar 1978-II LLJ page 84 (SC) and State of Haryana and another Vs. Rattan Singh AIR-1977 S.C. page 1512. In view of above it has to be seen whether there was evidence of probative value for consideration with the enquiry officer who recorded the charges as proved against Shri Gautam. It may be mentioned that Shri K. K. Shukla was convicted in both the criminal cases and his conviction was also maintained in appeal. Shri Gautam was acquitted as the extra judicial confession of Shri K. K. Shukla co-accused was not considered legally sufficient for his conviction for want of other substantive evidence. Before the enquiry officer there was the evidence of Shri P. L. Tondon Inspector of the bank who had also investigated the matter and he had stated that Shri Gautam admitted his participation in fraudulent withdrawals of amount from the saving bank accounts of 4 different persons along with Shri K. K. Shukla and Rashid. He was found to be away from the headquarter on learning of the investigation and could be arrested by the police in disguised appearance by clean shave ing moustaches which he used to keep previously. Shri Shukla admitted his guilt in extra judicial confession and along with that he pointed out that Shri Gautam was also his companion in those withdrawals.

On behalf of the union it has been urged that after acquittal of Shri Gautam from the criminal court it should be held that there was no reliable evidence against him. For this reliance has been placed on case G. Ravindran Nair Vs. Chairman, Cochin Port Trust Vol. 37 FLR-1978 page 305. The submission made is erroneous. In this case the entrustment of the alleged article was not proved in the criminal case as such it was taken to be a case of no evidence in the criminal court. In the present case Shri K.

K. Shukla was convicted, but Shri Gautam was acquitted as the extra judicial confession of co-accused was considered not sufficient for his conviction. In the judgement of both the criminal cases, it was held that the case could not be proved against the accused Shri K. L. Gautam beyond reasonable doubt. Thus it cannot be taken to be a case of no evidence. On the contrary there is reliable evidence narrated above which could have been relied by the enquiry officer and he had rightly relied on the same, and finding given by him on such evidence cannot be held to be wrong or perverse.

Point No. : 5(a) It has been urged that as per terms of 19(12)(a) of the Award/Bipartite settlement Shri K. L. Gautam would have been given personal hearing against the proposed punishment. He was not given any such personal hearing and on this count the punishment award for dismissal from service should be held illegal. The submission made is erroneous. It is not disputed that, after the report of enquiry officer submitted Shri K. L. Gautam was given notice of proposed punishment by Regd. letter dated 6-5-70. After he had submitted his representation against the proposed punishment and it was considered and final orders were passed on 24-6-70. In that case it cannot be held that he was not given any opportunity against the proposed punishment. It could not be pointed out by the union that Shri Gautam claimed any personal hearing against the proposed punishment and that was denied to him. Even such a plea was not taken in the claim. Hence on this count the punishment awarded to Shri Gautam cannot be held to be viatiated.

(b) It has been urged in the claim that Shri Gautam was an active member of the union in Jodhpur Branch and therefore, in order to victimize him the punishment of dismissal was awarded. The contention raised is without substance. It has been seen while discussing point No. 4 that the enquiry officer found the charges proved against Shri Gautam and the finding given by him is not to be found wrong and perverse. In that case the plea of victimisation carries no weight even if it is established. In the present case it is neither specifically pleaded nor proved by any evidence. In the claim it had no where been mention on which activities of Shri Gautam the management was annoyed. In the statement also Shri Gautam could not point out any ground which can be relied to infer that the management was annoyed with him. Shri Laxman Dass Adlkhia the then Incharge of Jodhpur Branch has been examined in rebuttal, and nothing could be established from his statement that he was in any way annoyed with Shri Gautam. Shri Gautam even did not narrate what activities were done by him prior of the incident which could have annoyed the management. Such a plea of victimisation is required to be pleaded and proved specifically. It has been so held in the case Vinod Behari Dixit, Vs. United Commercial Bank 1979-LAB. I.C. 1239 and Bharat Iron Works Vs. Bhagubhai Balubhai Patel and others AIR-1976-(S.C.) page 98. In view of above it cannot be held that the punishment of dismissal from service was awarded to Shri Gautam by the opposite party with malafides and in order to victimise him.

(c) It has been urged on behalf of the union that Shri Gautam was acquitted of the charges by the criminal court in case No. 5/63 by the order dated 13-4-68. In the second case he was convicted by the criminal court on 25-2-1971, but he was acquitted by the Appellate Court by its order dated 24-9-1971. Prior to the decision of the second case he was dismissed by order dated 24-6-1970. As per term No. 19(4) of Award/Bipartite settlement if the departmental enquiry is initiated and trial of the criminal case also commences, in that case the domestic enquiry is required to be stayed. After the decision of the criminal case, the management can proceed under term No. 19(3) of the award. The opposite party did not stay the domestic enquiry pending the second criminal cases as such it should be held viatiated, being against the above referred terms of the ward. The contention raised is not sound. As per above term the domestic enquiry ought to have been stayed during the pendency of criminal case and thereafter could have been commenced after the decision of the case. But on this count the enquiry cannot be held to be viatiated as the enquiry can be initiated even after acquittal. In term No. 19(3)(d) it has been proved that if such a position

occurs after the decision of the enquiry on account of appeal or revision in the criminal case, the workman is entitled to apply for review. It shows that the final order is open to review if the fact of acquittal or conviction is required to be considered again in such cases. In that case if the workman would have been prejudiced by proceeding with the enquiry pending the decision of the second case, he could have applied for review of the final order on the decisions of the second criminal case. It appears that he did not adopt this practice. In view of above the above grounds cannot be held sustainable.

It is further urged that as per term No. 19(3)(c) of the award, Shri Gautam could have been discharged from service on payment of 3 months pay and allowance in lieu of notice on account of his acquittal of the offences in criminal cases, as such the punishment of dismissal from service awarded to him should be held contrary to the term of award. It is further submitted that 3 months pay and allowances were not paid at the time of final order and therefore on this count the order of termination shall be held illegal and he should be reinstated with full back wages. It is also submitted that in such case the discharge is to be treated as retrenchment and it could have been effected only on payment of compensation. For this reliance has been placed on case of S. Prasad Vs. Regional Manager, State Bank of India, 1979-38-FLR-page 433. It is also submitted that Shri Gautam is entitled to be reinstated with back wages and based this contention on cases Ramsamuj Vs. Elphinstone Spg. Wg. Mills Co. Ltd. 1979 (39) FLR page 241 and Management of Panitola Tea Estate Vs. Their workmen 1971-FLR-(22) page 217. Against this it has been urged on behalf of the opposite party that as per term No. 19(3) of the Award the opposite party is entitled to proceed against the workman by taking disciplinary action and if the action is taken and he is not held guilty of the misconduct charged and still the management decides not to continue him in service, the contention advanced by the union is applicable. If the management comes to the conclusion that the charge is made out them any of the punishment given in item No. 19(6) of the award can be passed. If the misconduct of the workman is condoned then he can be discharged. If the charge is not made out and still it is considered expedient not to retain him in service for some reasons or the other then the discharge in such cases is not deemed to amount disciplinary action. In the case the management had found that the misconduct with which Shri Gautam was charged was well made out and therefore, it awarded the punishment given in term No. 19(6)(a) of the award. In the circumstance the action of the management should be construed in accordance with the term of the award. On consideration of the provisions of 19(3) (6) (11) and (12) the submission made on behalf of the management appears to be correct. The opposite party was entitled to proceed with the enquiry by taking disciplinary action against Shri Gautam after his acquittal in both the criminal cases and in that enquiry the misconduct was held to be made out against him. As per term No. 19 (3) (c) if the management would have not found him guilty of the misconduct and still if would have decided not to continue him in service for some reason of the other the workman could have only been discharged from service and discharge in such cases could have been considered without any disciplinary action. In the case Shri Gautam was not exonerated from the charges in the enquiry. In that case, the management was also entitled to pass the punishment given in terms of 19(6) (a) and (b) of the Award. It was also open to the management to have condoned the misconduct and to discharge him only, but such an action was not taken. The case of Shri S. Prashad Vs. Regional Manager, State Bank of India, is not applicable to the fact of the case as in that case the charge was not established against the workman as such it was held that the discharge of the workman in those circumstances was retrenchment. That is not the position in the present case.

It may be mentioned that the punishment awarded to Shri Gautam by the management is inconsonance with the term No. 19(6)(a) of the Award, but it appears that provision of term No. 19(3) (c) of the Award escaped notice, while awarding the punishment. Thus the punishment awarded to Shri Gautam appears contrary to the term 19(3) (c) of the Award/Bipartite settlement. In this term it has been provided that if the workman is acquitted by the criminal court still the management can proceed against him under clause 11 and 12 and thereafter it decides not to continue him in service, he shall be liable only for discharge (termination) from service

with 3 months pay and allowance in lieu of notice and if he is acquitted also to pay and allowances of the suspension period; but if he is acquitted by giving the benefit of doubt he may be paid only such pay and allowances of the suspension period as may be deemed proper and the period of his absence in such case would not be treated as a period spent on duty unless the management so directs. It is not disputed that he was paid subsistence allowance during the suspension period. In the criminal cases he was acquitted as the case was not taken as proved beyond doubt as discussed above. In that case he ought to have been paid some part of pay and allowances for the suspension period. He had already been paid subsistence allowance and that can be treated sufficient payment of pay and allowance for the suspension period in the circumstances of the case. In that case the punishment awarded to Shri Gautam is liable to be modified as per term 19 of 3(c) of the Award/Bipartite Settlement from dismissal to termination from service and he is also entitled to 3 months pay and allowances.

Therefore, an award is passed that the action of management of Punjab National Bank (Central Circle) Indore in dismissing Shri K. L. Gautam clerk-cum-cashier-cum-godown-keeper, Jodhpur Branch from 24-6-70 was not in conformity with term No. 19(3)(c) of the Award/Bipartite Settlement as such it is modified from dismissal to termination from service from that date and he is also held entitled to 3 months pay and allowances payable by the bank.

Let the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under section 17(I) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

M. D. CHOUDHARY, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/56/72-LR.III/D. III(A)]

S.O.83.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Allahabad Bank Hazratganj, Lucknow and their workmen over wrong adjustment of increments and Provident Fund of Shri Ram Kumar Khanna, cash clerk, which was received by the Central Government on the 14-12-79.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 112 of 1977

The Secretary, U. P. Bank Employees Federation, 3/178, Kuncha Saligram, Beharipur, Bareilly—Petitioner.

Versus

The General Manager, Allahabad Bank, Hazratganj, Lucknow.

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. made a reference u/s 10 of the I.D. Act vide their order No. L. 12012/75/73] LR-III dated the 31st October, 1973 to Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal presided over by Shri S. H. J. Naqvi at Kanpur. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties. In course of time the services of Mr. Naqvi were no longer available and in consequence the reference was transferred to Industrial Tribunal (III) Kanpur which was registered by him on 1-1-1976. Thereafter this reference was transferred to Industrial Tribunal, Delhi vide order dated the 3rd June, 1976 of the appropriate Govt. and finally the said reference was transferred to this Tribunal vide order No. 12025(21)/76-D.II.(A)D.IV(B) dated the 13th May, 1977. On receipt thereof it was registered and usual notices were sent to the parties to appear. While Shri M. K. Verma appeared for the Bank none appeared for the workman. Later on Shri O. P. Nigam put in appearance as Vice President for the workman on 26th November, 1977 it was stated by Shri Nigam that the workman Shri R. K. Khanna was posted as Head Cashier at Auriaya, Distri Itawa, UP and notice may be sent to him. Whereupon notice was ordered to be sent to him Regd. A.D. but none appeared for the workman to date inspite of number of notice Regd. A.D. For the hearing fixed for 20-11-78 a

telegram was received from the workman requesting for adjournment and the case was adjourned to 3rd January but even on 3rd January none was appeared for the workman. With the result that ex-parte proceedings were ordered against the workman and ex-parte evidence was ordered to be recorded. Ex-parte evidence was recorded on 5th of March, 1979 and thereafter arguments were heard. I have gone through the ex-parte evidence produced in this case and have heard the representative of the Bank and after giving my considered thought to the matter before me I have come to the following findings :

2. From the perusal of the order of reference I find that the question referred is as follows :—

The question for consideration before this Tribunal is the validity and justification of order of the Management in not confirming and not giving provident fund benefits to Shri R. K. Khanna, cash clerk, Civil Lines, Bareilly w.e.f. 5th September, 1969 and not giving him increments from 5th March, 1970. From the perusal of ex-parte evidence produced by the Management I find that it constitutes statement of Shri C. B. Pandey as M. W. I and he has stated that the workman in this case was appointed on 1st April, 1969 at Bardwan on probation and the true copy of the appointment letter is on record. From the perusal of the said letter I find that the workman was appointed on probation and from another letter placed on record I find that the workman had reported for duty in pursuance of the said appointment letter w.e.f. 1st April, 1969. In view thereof it cannot be said that the workman would be entitled to any benefit if any temporary leave vacancy service rendered by him for about 26 days with the said Bank. From the perusal of Bipartite Settlement also it cannot be said that the workman is entitled to the benefits claimed by him from back date. I have perused the entire file but I do not find that any statement of claim was ever filed by the workman in this case inspite of number of opportunities granted to the workman in this behalf. There is nothing on record to suggest that the orders of the Management are not justified and it cannot be said that the workman is entitled to any relief what-so-ever. The burden of establishing his case was upon the workman and has not only not cared to establish it but has even failed to file any statement of claim. In view of my discussions and findings above, I hold that the action of the Management in not confirming and not giving provident fund benefits to Shri R. K. Khanna, Cash clerk w.e.f. 5th September, 1969 and not giving him increment from 5th March, 1970 is justified and that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly this ex-parte award is made. Parties are however left to bear their own costs.

Dated : 29th August, 1979.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer
[F. No. L-12012/75/73-LR. III/D. II(A)]

S.O.84.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank, Madras and their workmen over changing the conditions of service of appraisers and denying to appraisers wages and other condition of service applicable to regular clerical "Award Staff" which was received by the Central Government on the 18-12-79.

BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B. A., B. L., PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL MADRAS

(Constituted by the Government of India)

New Delhi, the 3rd December, 1979

I. D. No. 25 of 1977

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the workmen and the Management of Indian Bank, Madras.

BETWEEN

The workmen represented by The Secretary, Indian Bank Appraisers Association, No. 23, North Bazar Street, Pattabiram, Madras.

AND

The General Manager, Indian Bank, 171, North Beach Road, Madras.

REFERENCE :

Order No. L-12011|6|77-D. II. A, dated 21-4-1977 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1979 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru N. G. R. Prasad for Thiruvalargal Row and Reddy and K. Chandru, Advocates for the workmen and of Thiru G. Venkataraman for Thiruvalargal Aiyar and Dolia, R. Jamal Nazeem and R. Arumugam, Advocates for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the management of Indian Bank, Madras referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India, in their Order No L-12011|6|77-D. II. A, dated 21st April, 1977 of the Ministry of Labour in respect of the following issues :

1. Whether the action of the management of the Indian Bank, Madras in changing the conditions of service of appraisers so as to eliminate the minimum guaranteed wage of 50 paise per loan and Rs 150/- per month is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?
2. Whether the action of the management of the Indian Bank, Madras in denying to appraisers, wages and other conditions of service applicable to regular clerical "Award Staff" of the Bank is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?

(2) The Petitioners are employees of Indian Bank represented by Indian Bank Appraisers Association, Madras. The Respondent is the Management of Indian Bank, Madras. The dispute centres round the service conditions of the appraisers. For appraising weight and quality of gold and jewels for purpose of advancing loans to the customers, the Respondent-Bank pressed into service the services of appraisers. There are more than 250 appraisers similarly employed by the Respondent-Bank in its branches throughout the country and mostly the appraisers are employed in branches in South India. According to the Indian Bank Appraisers Association which has sponsored the present dispute, nearly 200 out of 250 appraisers are members of this Union. This association, it may be noted consists exclusively of appraisers working in the branches of Respondent-Indian Bank. The Union by its resolution dated 9-1-1977 vide Ex. W-40 had empowered the Union to champion the service conditions of the appraisers with the Respondent-Bank. Therefore there is no substance in the contention of the Respondent-Management that the Petitioner-Association has no locus standi to represent the appraisers. But the other case of the Respondent-Management is that these appraisers are not workmen of the Bank, but they are independent professional men engaged purely on contract basis for the purpose of assaying gold ornaments and as such they are only self-employed professionals under contract of service and therefore these appraisers are outside the pale of Industrial Law and in that view the Appraisers Association has no right to represent them. Therefore the one and only crucial point that has to be decided is whether the appraisers are workmen of the Respondent-Bank as the Union would have it or whether the appraisers are only independent contractors and self-styled professionals under contract of service of the Management-Bank ?

(3) Most of the facts relating to the nature of work done by these appraisers are not in controversy. On behalf of the Union, two witnesses had been examined while the Management had examined 5 witnesses on their side. That apart, both parties had adduced ample documentary evidence also.

From the oral and documentary evidence placed the following facts emerge. Appraisers are employed by the Respondent-Bank for weighing, assessing the value and for verifying the quality and quantity of gold jewels or ornaments tendered at the branches for granting jewel loan to the borrowers. The appraisers give a certificate, on the basis of which the Management decides whether to grant loan or not to the customers. It is true that the names of appraisers are not found in the Muster Roll of the Respondent-Bank. According to the Union the appraisers are paid remuneration while the Management would say that they are paid only appraiser's fee. Certain amount is collected from the loan borrowers and credited to the account of "Appraisers Fee Collected Account" and debited to the expenditure account of "Appraisers Fee Account" and the same is being paid to them. Originally these appraisers were paid at 0.10 paise per Rs. 100 of each loan with a minimum of 0.50 paise per loan subject to the minimum guaranteed commission of Rs. 150 per month and in case of some appraisers they had even received Rs. 250 per month. However from September, 1976, these appraisers were paid 0.10 paise for Rs. 100 of each loan subject to the minimum of 0.50 paise per loan application and so these individuals were receiving about Rs. 60 to Rs. 175 per month. But, with effect from February, 1977, the Respondent-Bank revised the payment of 0.10 paise for Rs. 100 for the loan advanced and the minimum was revised to Re. 1 for loan application. In May, 1977 the Respondent-Bank however revised the terms of payment of 0.10 paise for Rs. 100 of the loan subject to Re. 1 for a loan with a minimum guaranteed commission of Rs. 150 per month. If however, the appraisers earned in a month more than Rs. 150 the entire amount so earned even in excess of Rs. 150 per month was paid to the appraisers. Although in paragraph 12 of the Claim Statement filed by the workmen it is stated that this payment to the appraisers were revised in May, 1977 and this led to Issue No. 1, in paragraph 12 of the claim statement it is admitted that this was restored even in May, 1977. In the light of these undisputed facts no finding is called for under Issue No. 1 as the status quo has been restored by the Respondent-Bank. If there be any outstanding, the Management will take steps to pay the same to the concerned appraisers.

(4) The specific claim of the Union is that the appraisers are the employees of the Respondent-Bank and therefore they are workmen of the Respondent-Bank and hence they should be treated as employees of the Respondent-Bank covered by Sastri Award, Desai Award applicable to the Banks and 2 Bipartite Settlements (Ex. W-41) entered into between Indian Banks' Association and All India Bank Employees' Association and therefore the appraisers being employees of the Respondent-Bank they should also be paid proportionate wages and other benefits like any other clerical staff. But the stand of the Respondent-Bank is that these appraisers are not the workmen of the Bank and are not part-time employees of the Bank, but only independent contractors and self-styled professionals and therefore they would not be entitled to claim the benefits under the Sastri Award or Desai Award or 2 Bi-partite settlements entered. Therefore this much is certain if these appraisers are held to be workmen of the Respondent-Bank or part time employees of the Respondent-Bank then they would be entitled to the proportionate wages, benefits etc., like any other clerical staff of the Bank. Hence it falls on this Tribunal to ascertain on the facts placed whether these appraisers employed by the Respondent-Bank are independent contractors and self-styled professionals or workmen of the Respondent-Bank or part time employees under the Respondent Bank.

(5) Respondent-Indian Bank is one of the Nationalised banks in India. One of the chief business is lending money, accepting gold and jewels as security. These appraisers engaged or employed by the Respondent-Bank to weigh, assess the value and verify the quality and quantity of gold jewels or ornaments tendered at the various branches for granting jewel loan to the borrowers. Specially after the Respondent-Bank was nationalised in 1971, jewel loan facilities were extended to agricultural population under the directions of the Reserve Bank of India. M.W. 1 is the Officer of the Respondent-Bank working in Agricultural Department in the Head Office. He is in charge of jewel loan. Even in chief examination he has clearly stated that it is mainly intended for agriculturists. He has admitted

that there are 757 branches of Indian Bank all over India and out of these branches, 350 branches advance loans on jewels. He has also admitted that the jewel loans made by the various branches of the Indian Bank in 1976 may be approximately in the order of Rs. 17 crores. Although he is a responsible Officer of the Bank working in Agricultural Department of the Head Office of the Bank and specifically in charge of jewel loan, in cross-examination, he has frankly admitted that he does not know the percentage of jewel loans in relation to total loans advanced by the Bank. But he has categorically admitted that jewel loan is one of the major business of the Bank and that appraisers are indispensable. In the light of his admissions, a faint submission made by the learned counsel for the Respondent-Bank Mr. Venkataraman that appraising of a jewel or ornament is not an integral part of the business of the Management is not entitled to serious consideration.

(6) But in the view of the Management, these appraisers can only be considered to be contractors on contract basis by offering their professional skill for appraisal of jewels and at best they would be only self-styled professionals and not permanent or part-time employees of the Respondent-Bank. Before proceeding further, I may only advert to the stand taken up by the Respondent-Bank in paragraph 2 of their counter statement. "There does not exist the relationship of 'Master and servant' between the Bank and the Appraisers. There is no 'Employer Employee relationship' between the Bank and the appraisers." This stand would easily indicate the extreme position that a Nationalised bank like the Respondent Indian Bank would take by even denying the relationship between the employer and employee and master and servant. Much water has flowed under the bridge ever since the nationalisation of Banks in 1971. The nationalisation has been intended to cater to the needs of weaker and economically backward and poorer sections of the community. Most of the appraisers are drawn from the Goldsmith community which has been thrown out of employment and livelihood as a result of Gold Control Enactments. Industrial Law has also progressed for beyond recognition in recent times and hence a Nationalised Bank's anxiety to prove that these appraisers who are fighting for their just wages and status are not employees is clearly out of tune with the spirit of the Nation and with the several decisions handed down by our Supreme Court.

(7) According to the Management these contract appraisers are engaged for specified period of one year as per the terms of contract entered into between them and the Bank and unless the contract is renewed the appraisers' contractual obligation ceases and thus the contractors appraise the jewels only during such term of employment utilising their professional skill and therefore they can only be deemed to be independent contractors entitled to professional charges. Ex. W-1 is one such appointment order given to an appraiser by the Respondent-Management Bank at Arcot on 13-3-1971. The terms and conditions of appointment are specified in Ex. W-1. The appraiser should execute an indemnity in favour of the Bank in the prescribed draft enclosed on Rs. 22.50 non-judicial stamp paper. Ex-W-4 is model form. He should also produce surety who will execute the indemnity bond along with him. The appointment is purely on a temporary basis and the Bank will have the option to terminate the appointment without any notice period and without assigning any reason. He will also not be entitled to any benefits such as leave, provident fund, gratuity, bonus etc. The appointment will be for a period of one year. His remuneration will be in the form of appraising commission determined on the following basis : 0.10 paise per Rs. 100 of the loan allowed with a minimum of 50 paise per loan subject to minimum monthly commission of Rs. 125. He should be present at the Bank's premises on all working days during banking hours. He should give a certificate of appraisal in the prescribed form duly signed. He should furnish a cash security of Rs. 500 or property of the value of not less than Rs. 1000. A similar appointment order containing almost identical terms in Ex. W-2 dated 15-4-1971. Ex. W-4 is another appointment order on 26-9-1973. The terms are almost identical excepting the minimum monthly salary commission has been raised to Rs. 150. Under Ex. W-3, the services of the appraiser had been renewed for a further period of one year from 30-12-1972. From Exs. W-1, W-2 and W-4, it can be concluded that the appraiser should be present at the Bank's

premises on all working days during banking hours. That would clearly indicate that the appraiser must be available at the Bank during banking hours. The office hours for a clerical carder staff is 6 1/2 hours as can be gathered from paragraph 12 of the counter statement filed by the Respondent-Management Bank. M. W. 1 says that appraisers are expected to work for 4 hours. Therefore it is clear that the working time of the appraisers are more than half of the working hours of clerical staff of the Respondent-Management Bank and that the appraisers' place of work is also in the premises of the Bank. Ex. W-13 is a circular from the Head Office of the Indian Bank to all branches regarding valuation and appraisal of gold ornaments by appraisers. It is dated 4-1-1974. In Ex. W-13, the Head Office of the Indian Bank refers to earlier circular issued on 22-7-1971 wherein branches have been strictly instructed that jewels should be appraised only in the Bank's premises and in the presence of the Agent and that on no account they should be sent outside the Bank's premises for appraisal. It was further pointed out that the appraiser should attend office daily during banking hours. M.W.1, the Officer in charge of jewel loan in the Respondent-Bank Head Office has also admitted in cross-examination that the appraisers' place of work is Bank's premises and that they are not allowed to take any jewels out of the Bank for appraising at home and further, appraisers cannot do private business within the business hours and bank premises. In paragraph 14 of the counter statement, the Management states that these appraisers bring artisan tools such as touch stones, boxes, and other instruments and materials for the purpose of appraisal of the jewels. M. W. 1 has clearly admitted that instruments like weighing machines and weights are supplied by the Bank to the appraisers. Ex. W-6 is a memo issued by the Manager of the Respondent-Management Bank at Veeravasaram on 11-11-1974 to its Gold Appraiser Thiru G. Suryanarayana Murthy. Under Ex. W-6, the appraiser had been warned that in future any breach of the agreement would be seriously viewed by the Management. Ex. W-8 is a Memo issued by the Manager at Veeravasaram, Indian Bank to the same Gold Appraiser Thiru G. Suryanarayana Murthy on 26-5-1975. Under Ex. W-8, the Management draws the attention that the appraiser concerned is not acting on the instructions issued by the superiors. He has been warned to avoid any such instance in future. If he fails to do so his conduct will be reported to the Head Office. Yet another fact that can be gathered from Ex. W-8 is that the Bank has been receiving reports against the appraiser from the gold loan borrowers that the appraiser is not properly attending to them. It is on the basis of this report this memo under Ex. W-8 had been issued to the concerned appraiser. Therefore, from Ex. W-8, it can be noted that the Bank has treated the appraiser as its own employee and therefore is anxious to maintain cordial relationship between its employee-appraiser and the gold loan borrowers of public at large. Ex. W-34 is another letter to another appraiser from the Indian Bank pointing out that because the appraiser concerned absented himself from attending the office during office hours, his remuneration is ordered to be deducted proportionately for his absence. Therefore, even from this un-impeachable documents Exs. W-6, W-8 and W-34 and oral evidence placed, it can be seen that the Management is having effective control and discipline over its employees, viz., appraisers. It appears in evidence that if an appraiser wants leave for a particular day he will have to apply for it in advance and if he does not apply in advance and is absent his payment will be cut off. The Bank alone supplies the scales and the acid—vide the admission of the Manager W. W. 5. Every year the branch alone takes out the license for the scales used. He also says that if an appraiser does not come on a particular day no part of his wages will be cut if prior permission had been accorded. He should obtain necessary permission from the Manager. This would indicate that in any view, the appraiser is an employee or workman under the Respondent-Management Bank. Ex. M-8 is a circular issued by the Head Office of the Indian Bank, Agricultural Finance Cell/Jewel Loan Cell on 17-3-1977 to all the branches in Indian Union. That contains the revised guidelines for selecting candidates as appraisers for the Bank. It runs as follows :

"Guidelines for Engagement of Appraisers on contract-cum-Commission Basis.

(1) Applicant should have a minimum experience of 10 years in appraisal of gold ornaments.

- (2) Applicant should have studied upto 8th Standard and well-versed in the regional language.
- (3) Age—minimum 30 years—maximum 50 years. This may be relaxed in exceptional cases by 2 or 3 years at the appointing authority.
- (4) The applicant should preferably belong to the goldsmith community. A detailed enquiry should be made regarding the applicant's integrity, credit-worthiness and honesty.
- (5) The applicant should be from the local place.
- (6) The applicant should produce certificates from two respectable persons residing in the local area certifying to the honesty, reliability and credit-worthiness of the applicant.
- (7) The applicant should also produce an acceptable creditworthy person preferably known to the branch or its customers as surety.
- (8) The applicant should furnish cash security of Rs. 500 or property security worth not less than Rs. 1000.
- (9) The applicant should enter into an agreement in the approved form."

The guidelines issued by the Management would clearly spell out an employment of the appraiser by the Bank. Items 1 to 5 of these guidelines would clearly give a lie circumstantial to the claim that these appraisers are independent contractors. If in fact there be any grain of truth in the claim that these appraisers are independent contractors then there is absolutely no justification for the Management to insist on Points 1 to 5 of the guidelines contained in Ex. W-8. Therefore these appraisers cannot be considered to be contractors or independent contractors

(8) Briefly stated the work of appraisers is as follows : As soon as the gold jewel or ornament is brought by any customer for raising any loan, the application in a prescribed form is obtained from the prospective borrower. Ex. W-14 is a model jewel loan application. Ex. M-30 is a filled up jewel loan application. In this form, details relating to the nature of the jewels, total weight, weight of gold and estimate and total value and market value have to be filled up by the appraiser concerned. M. W. 5 has admitted that from the market value as given by the appraisers 25 per cent is deducted and that is put as Bank's valuation. In Ex. M-30, the estimated value by the Bank is Rs. 1,485 whereas the appraisers market value of the jewels is Rs. 2,250. Normally, the Bank Manager will deduct 25 per cent of the market value as given by the appraiser. But in Ex. M-30, this has gone even upto 33 per cent. Therefore, although the appraiser independently and utilising his professional skill values the jewel, that valuation is not accepted by the Management into to. From that estimated valuation, normally 25 per cent to 33 per cent deduction is made and then only the valuation is put. It may also be noted that these details relating to jewels found in Ex. M-30 are filled up by the concerned appraiser. Therefore, it is abundantly clear that although as a professional the appraisers assess the quantity and quality of the gold as also its market value, these data are not swallowed by the Management who are not bound by them. Thus it is perfectly clear that when the Management gives margin to the valuation placed by the appraiser, the Manager in his own assessment accepts the value of the jewel mostly based on the assessment made by an appraiser of the Bank. Hence although the assistance of an appraiser has been availed of by the Bank the decision of the Manager alone is final with regard to the quality and quantity of gold and the value of the jewel. Therefore, there is no rational basis to hold that the appraisers are contractors or independent contractors under the Respondent-Management Bank.

(9) I shall next advert to the payment made to these appraisers. The appraisers call this payment as remuneration while according to the Respondent-Management Bank it is only Appraiser's fee. Leaving apart the nomenclature of the payment it is clear that originally even according to the Management the part-time appraiser appointed by the Bank was paid a minimum commission of Rs. 125 per month and this was subsequently raised to Rs. 150 per

month. That apart, originally the appraisers were also paid 10 paise per Rs. 100 of each loan with a minimum of 50 paise per loan and this was subsequently raised to a minimum of Re. 1 for each loan application. It may be that when there were more loan applications in some cases, the appraisers even earned upto Rs. 250 per month. It is admitted that even if a part-time appraiser has turned out work entitling him to be paid only Rs. 70 yet the appraiser was paid a minimum of Rs. 150 per month. It is true that from the borrowers certain amounts are collected by way of appraisers fee and credited to the account of "Appraisers Fee Collected Account" and debited to the expenditure account of "Appraisers Fee Account". Although certain amounts are collected from the borrowers as Appraisers Fee yet that is not the end of all, for, each appraiser is paid a minimum of Rs. 150 per month whether in fact the total fee collected from the borrowers on the jewel assessed by him were far below Rs. 150 per month. Thus the payment of minimum of Rs. 150 per month to each appraiser would go a long way to probabillise the claim of the employees that they are the part of the employees under the Respondent-Management Bank. The payment of minimum of Rs. 150 per month to each appraiser would also dispel the theory that the appraiser is an independent contractor. In Ex. M-36, a sum of Rs. 150 is paid on 28-2-1977 to one M. Govindaraj, an appraiser and the payment has been described as "salary", but subsequently this word has been struck off and "Appraiser's fee" is mentioned in different ink. It is not clear as to when this correction has been made. It only reveals the clumsy anxiety of the Management to eliminate any trace of salary or wages being paid to the appraisers. Therefore it can be easily held that each appraiser was paid wages of not less than Rs. 150 per month.

(10) Ex. W-42 is the order of the Labour Court, Guntur dated 2-11-1977. That was an order passed between an Ex. Gold Appraiser of the Indian Bank and the Management of Indian Bank. The Indian Bank Management raised the plea that the appraiser is not wholly or principally employed in connection with the business of the Bank, but this plea has been rejected by the Labour Court, Guntur vide Ex. W-42. In paragraph 8 of the counter filed by the Respondent-Management Bank it is stated that the Respondent-Management has appealed against the order of the Labour Court, Guntur. The order in Ex. W-42 has been passed on 2-11-1977. No data has been placed by the Management to show that an appeal against the said order has in fact been filed before the High Court, Andhra Pradesh or that the said matter is pending disposal before the High Court. In the absence of any such material, much reliance cannot be placed on the claim of the Management that the order under Ex. W-42 is under appeal and probably the appeal has ended against the Respondent-Management Bank. Significantly even in the counter, the authority before whom Ex. W-42 is challenged is not specifically mentioned. In any view for what it is worth a Labour Court at Guntur in a proceeding to which the Respondent-Management Bank was a party has held that the appraisers are workmen of the Bank. In 1978-I-LJ page 324 (Canara Bank and others vs. Appellate Authority and others), the Kerala High Court has held that the jewel appraiser is an employee of the Bank (Canara Bank-Nationalised Bank). Therefore this decision reinforces the claim of the jewel appraisers, they are employees under the Respondent-Management Bank. At this juncture, I may also point out that in para 22 of their counter the Respondent/Management Bank had stated as follows :—

"The practice in other Nationalised Banks in South would prove that appraisers are treated as contractors and not as employees". But significantly the Respondent/Management Bank had failed to furnish any materials in support of their claim. The reason is not far to seek. Apparently there is no such case obtained in other Nationalised Banks operating in South India. On the other hand from the decision pointed out by me earlier that in a Nationalised Bank (viz.) Canara Bank Appraiser had been treated as employees of the Bank. On behalf of the Management some reliance is sought to be placed on the decision reported in 1968 (Vol. 1)—The Weekly Law Reports—Page 1749 (Argent vs. Minister of Social Security and another), where it was held that a person employed as a part-time teacher paid on hourly basis, and on fixed fees cannot be considered to be employed by the Respondent-Management and shall be deemed to be a self-employed person. On a

closer scrutiny the decision does not at all advance the case of the Respondent. The Queen's Bench Division has clearly pointed out that in order to find whether a person was employed under a contract of service or whether he was self-employed, no single test was decisive and one has to look at the totality of the evidence, at the totality of the facts found and then apply them to the language of the Statute. On the other hand, learned counsel for the Union relies on 1973-II-L.L.J. Page 495 (Silver Jubilee Tailoring House and others vs. Chief Inspector of Shops and Establishments and another) and 1974-I-L.L.J. Page 367 (Mangalore Ganesh Beedi Works and others vs. Union of India and others), where they hold that "control is not the only test." In 1978-II-LLJ Page 397 (Hussainbhai, Calicut vs. Alath Factory Thozhilali Union, Calicut and others) the Supreme Court referring to the earlier decision in 1974-I-L.L.J. Page 367 has pointed out that mere contracts are not decisive and the complex of considerations relevant to the Indian condition was necessary. Their Lordships further indicated the true test once again to find out whether a worker or group of workers are employed by a given employer. The employer has economic control over the workers' subsistence skill, and continued employment. If he, for any reason, chokes off the worker is virtually laid-off. Likewise in the case at hand when there is no appraiser, the Bank which is entrusted to advance loan to the tune of Rs. 17 crores on jewels cannot perform its part of the business and if these appraisers are shut off, then not only those appraisers are left in the street but the Bank incidentally cannot transact its business, namely, advance on jewel loans. Therefore, it is manifest that the work done by these appraisers form an integral part of the business of the Respondent-Management Bank. This is what the Supreme Court adds. "If the livelihood of the workmen substantially depends on labour rendered to produce goods and services for the benefit and satisfaction of an enterprise, the absence of direct relationship of the presence of dubious intermediaries or the make-believe trappings of detachment from the management cannot snap the real life bond. The story may vary but the inference defies ingenuity. The liability cannot be shaken off." There are specific qualifications for being appointed as an appraiser. Applicant should have minimum experience of 10 years in appraisal of gold ornaments; should have studied upto 8th Standard and well-versed in the regional language; must be aged between 30 years and 50 years; the applicant should preferably belong to goldsmith community. The Applicant should be from the local place. From the evidence of the appraiser W.W. 1, it is clear that he as an appraiser has filled up the entries in ledger from 14-11-1973 upto 4-2-1976 in two ledgers. He had written all the entries from pages 1 to 472 apart from 44 entries which are in the hand writing of this witness. He has also written another ledger from 6-2-1976 to 11-11-1977. Nothing has been elicited in cross-examination to discredit him. From the evidence of W.W. 1, it is further clear that the jewel loan application has to be filled up by the appraiser. The borrower has to execute promote in favour of the Bank. The entries in the promote are filled up by the appraiser. The appraisers also filled up the entries similar to Ex. W-22 series. The entries in Ex. W-12 and Ex. W-7 are filled up by W.W. 1. He also says that Loan Ledger, Advance Registers, Token Registers, Interest Card, Due date Registers, Debit and Credit Vouchers, Identity Card, Jewel Bag Card and Auction notice have to be filled up by appraisers like him. None of these facts has been challenged in cross-examination. Another appraiser W.W. 2 also supports the case of W.W. 1. Merely because, in the appointment order, it is not mentioned that the appraiser should fill up the entries in Loan Ledger, Advance Registers, Token Registers, etc., it does not necessarily follow that they are not in fact doing such work. The presence of a Jewel Loan clerk does not necessarily dispense with the services of the appraiser to fill up these entries relating to the work turned out by them. A point was sought to be made, in that, these appraisers were asked to furnish cash security to the tune of Rs. 500 and Indemnity Bond. It is not uncommon for even Government offices to call for cash security from certain categories of post's and also Indemnity Bond. Therefore the fact that appraisers had given cash security and executed Indemnity Bond would only strengthen their case to be employed under the Respondent-Management Bank. Therefore it is not surprising that these appraisers claim the service conditions pertaining to clerical staff. On an anxious and careful consideration of the entire evidence, oral and documentary, and the law as laid down by the Supreme Court, it is abundantly clear that these appraisers are not independent contractors or self-styled professionals.

but are part time employees or part time workmen of the Respondent-Management Bank. If that be so there is absolutely no basis for the Management to deny wages and other conditions of service applicable to regular clerical "Award Staff" of the Bank to appraisers also employed by them.

11. In the result, an Award is passed holding that the appraisers employed by the Respondent-Management Bank are entitled to wages and other conditions of service applicable to regular clerical "Award Staff" as part-time employees of the Bank and they would be entitled to such proportionate (namely half) of wages and benefits of clerical staff with effect from 1-4-1977 as the Government of India has made this reference in April, 1977. I also directed the Respondent-Management Bank to pay cost of Rs. 500 to the Petitioner-Union.

Dated, this 3rd day of December, 1979.

T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, Presiding Officer
[F. No. L-12011/6/77-D.II(A)]

G. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For workman

W.W. 1—Thiru M. K. Sabapathy.
W.W. 2—Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy.

For Management

M.W. 1—Thiru M. Sankar
M.W. 2—Thiru K. Sethuraman
M.W. 3—Thiru M. Govindarajan
M.W. 4—Thiru A. L. Valliappan
M.W. 5—Thiru T. Alangadan.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For workmen

Ex. W-1/13-3-71.—Order of appointment issued to Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy Achari.

Ex. W-2/15-4-71.—Order of appointment issued to Thiru G. Suryanarayananamurthy.

Ex. W-3/19-2-73.—Letter from the Bank, Thammampatti to Thiru K. P. Mariappan renewing his services for one year.

Ex. W-4/26-9-73.—Appointment order issued to Thiru M. Kandasamy.

Ex. W-5/2-1-74.—Appointment order issued to Thiru R. Umamaheswaran.

Ex. W-6/11-11-74.—Warning letter issued to Thiru G. Suryanarayananamurthy.

Ex. W-7 series (3 Nos.)—Demand card sent to Thiru Palanivel Pillai (dated 9-1-75, 8-7-75 and 4-4-75).

Ex. W-8/26-5-75.—Warning letter issued to Thiru G. Suryanarayananamurthy.

Ex. W-9/20-10-75.—Termination order issued to Thiru G. Suryanarayananamurthy.

Ex. W-10/14-10-76.—Letter from Thiru K. P. Mariappan to the Deputy General Manager regarding re-appraisal of jewel.

Ex. W-11/24-1-77.—Termination order issued to Thiru Dasari Narasimhamurthy.

Ex. W-12 series (12 Nos.)—Demand Cards issued to the jewel loan customers from the Palani Branch of the Bank.

Ex. W-13/4-1-74.—Circular from the Head Office of the Bank to all Branches regarding valuation and appraisal of gold ornaments.

Ex. W-14.—Jewel Loan Application (Blank).

Ex. W-15.—Jewel Loan Interest Intimation Card (Blank).

Ex. W-16.—Jewel Loan Interest Intimation Card (Blank)—Tirupattur Branch.

Ex. W-17.—Identity Card attached to the jewels. (Blank).

Ex. W-18.—Pronote form.

Ex. W-19.—Account opening form.

Ex. W-20.—Identity card for the jewels (Palani Branch).

Ex. W-21/27-2-77.—Voucher for Tiny Deposit Scheme (Palani Branch).

Ex. W-22 series (6 Nos.) dt. 11-10-77.—Bank's vouchers for Rs. 1184-69, 2299-01, 2283-09, 2299-01, 2299-01 and 2299-01.

Ex. W-23/28-12-71.—Receipt given by Madurai Metric Works for Rs. 103-60 for weighing machine.

Ex. W-24/8-8-77.—Pronote for Rs. 240 executed by Thiru A. Srinivasan in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-25/31-10-77.—Pronote for Rs. 1500 executed in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-26/7-3-73.—Pronote for Rs. 300 executed by Thiru S. Arumugam in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-27/6-6-75.—Pronote for Rs. 1300 executed by Thiru G. Ramasamy in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-28/11-9-73.—Pronote for Rs. 500 executed by Thiru G. Nalla/hambi in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-29/29-4-74.—Pronote for Rs. 850 executed by Thiru K. Rajamanickam in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-30/19-10-74.—Pronote for Rs. 600 executed by Thiru C. Ramasamy in favour of the Bank.

Ex. W-31/series (4 Nos.)—Interest Intimation Cards. (Mechery Branch).

Ex. W-32/series (3 Nos.)—Interest Intimation Cards. (Thirunageswaram Branch).

Ex. W-33/22-6-76.—Auction notice issued to Thiru P. Saminathan.

Ex. W-34/2-11-77.—Letter from Cheyyar Branch of the Bank to Thiru B. Narasimmalu deducting remuneration proportionately for absence.

Ex. W-35/14-3-77.—Annual return for the year 1976 of the Union.

Ex. W-36/14-3-77.—Annual return for the year 1977 of the Union.

Ex. W-37/9-1-77.—Resolution of the Union for raising dispute.

Ex. W-38/17-1-77.—Management's remarks to the Union's letter dated 10-1-1977.

Ex. W-39/22-1-77.—Conciliation failure report.

Ex. W-40/22-1-77.—Minutes Book of the Union.

Ex. W-41.—First and Second Bipartite settlements between Indian Banks' Association and All India Bank Employees' Association.

Ex. W-42/2-11-77.—Judgement in S.A. No. 8/76 of the Labour Court, Guntur. (certified copy).

Ex. W-43.—Annual report of the Bank for the year 1976.

For Management :

Ex. M-1.—Indemnity Bond (to be executed by the appraisers)—Blank form.

Ex. M-2.—Letter from the Appraiser to the Bank for depositing Fixed Deposit. (Blank form).

Ex. M-3.—Letter from the Head Office of the Bank to the Branch Office regarding renewal of appraisers' service (Blank form).

Ex. M-4.—Deed of agreement between the appraisers and the Bank. (Blank).

Ex. M-5/26-6-75.—Circular of the Bank regarding appraisal charges for jewel loan.

Ex. M-6/1-2-77.—Circular of the Bank giving revised instructions for the jewel loan.

Ex. M-7/30-5-77.—Letter from the Head Office of the Bank to the Branches regarding engagement of appraiser on contract-cum-commission basis.

Ex. M-8/17-3-77.—Circular of the Bank to the Branches regarding engagement of appraiser on contract-cum-commission basis.

Ex. M-9.—Gold loan Ledger of Thirunageswaram Branch of the Bank for the period from 18-4-73 to 23-4-74.

Ex. M-10.—Gold loan Ledger of Palni Branch for the period from 21-7-72 to 13-11-1973.

Ex. M-11.—Gold loan Ledger of Tittagudi Branch for the period from 26-3-74 to 8-11-74.

Ex. M-12.—Gold loan Ledger of Arcot Branch for the period from 1-11-71 to 17-7-77.

Ex. M-13 series.—Agreement, Indemnity Bond and application of W.W. 1 for appointment as appraiser.

Ex. M-14/4-7-71.—Application of W.W. 1 for appointment as appraiser.

Ex. M-15/17-3-71.—Letter of Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy Achari to the Bank stating that he will abide the rules.

Ex. M-16/16-1-71.—Indemnity Bond executed by Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy Achari in favour of the Bank.

Ex. M-16(a)/19-3-73.—Indemnity Bond executed by Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy Achari in favour of the Bank.

Ex. M-17/13-3-71.—Letter from the Arcot Branch Bank to the Head Office stating that Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy Achari was appointed as appraiser from 18-3-71.

Ex. M-18/14-3-72.—Letter from the Arcot Branch of the Bank to the Head Office requesting to renew the contract period of the appraiser Thiru A. K. Krishnamurthy Achari for one year from 17-3-72.

Ex. M-18(a)/15-4-72.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-18.

Ex. M-19/29-1-73.—Application of W.W. 2 for extending the period for one year.

Ex. M-19(a)/25-2-73.—Letter from the Arcot Branch forwarding Ex. M-19 for renewal.

Ex. M-19(b)/6-3-73.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-19(a).

Ex. M-20/8-11-74.—Application of W.W. 2 to the Bank for confirmation of services.

Ex. M-20(a)/8-11-74.—Letter from the Arcot Branch to the Head Office forwarding Ex. M-20 for renewal.

Ex. M-20(b)/18-11-74.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-20(a).

Ex. M-21/6-8-75.—Letter from the Arcot Branch to the Head Office for renewal of services of W.W. 2.

Ex. M-21(a)/16-8-75.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-21.

Ex. M-22/13-11-75.—Letter from the Arcot Branch to the Head Office regarding renewal of Appraisers' services.

Ex. M-22(a)/21-11-75.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-22.

Ex. M-23/29-11-76.—Letter from the Arcot Branch to the Head Office for renewal of appraisers' services.

Ex. M-23(a)/9-12-76.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-23.

Ex. M-24/14-8-72.—Letter from the Palni Branch to the District Manager, Madurai stating that W.W. 1 was appointed as appraiser.

Ex. M-25/26-6-73.—Application of W.W. 1 for appointment as appraiser.

Ex. M-26/26-2-75.—Letter from the Palni Branch to the Head Office for extending the services of W.W. 1 for one year.

Ex. M-27/6-3-75.—Reply letter from the Head Office to Ex. M-26.

Ex. M-28/3-7-75.—Letter from the Palni Branch to the Head Office for extending the services of W.W. 1 for one year.

Ex. M-29/15-7-75.—Reply letter from the Head Office, continuing the services of W.W. 1 for 6 months.

Ex. M-30/25-2-77.—Jewel loan application of Cap. P. Anchu.

Ex. M-31/25-2-77.—Pronote executed by Cap Anchu in favour of the Bank for Rs. 1000.

Ex. M-32/2-2-77.—Gold loan due date and identification card of Thiru P. T. Kutty.

Ex. M-33/10-10-77.—Demand notice to Thiru S. Sivasankaran.

Ex. M-34/7-2-77.—Jewel loan debit voucher for Rs. 525.

Ex. M-35/7-2-77.—Appraisers' fee collection voucher for Re. 1.

Ex. M-36/28-2-77.—Appraiser's fee paid voucher for Rs. 150.

Ex. M-37/2-3-77.—Voucher for Rs. 151-83 relating to Thiru P. K. Kutty.

Ex. M-36/2-3-77.—Voucher for Rs. 1.83 relating to loan 1364.

Ex. M-39/2-3-77.—Copy of Ex. M-38.

Ex. M-40/2-3-77.—Voucher for Rs. 5.

Ex. M-41.—Ledger showing the interest on loans, advances, cash credited and overdrafts.

Ex. M-42.—Jewel Loan Ledger of Thiruvanmiyur Branch Bank for the period from 5-7-1976 to 3-5-1977.

Ex. M-43.—Attendance Register of the Kancheepuram Branch of the Bank from January, 1977 to December, 1977.

Ex. M-44.—Office Order Book of the Kancheepuram Branch from 17-12-76 to 22-6-77.

T. SUNDARSANAM DANIEL, Industrial Tribunal.

Note :—Parties are directed to take return of their documents within six months from the date of the Award.

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1979

S.O. 85.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur and their workmen over termination of services of Shri S. N. Gupta, w.e.f. 30-7-78 which was received by the Central Government on the 20-12-79.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 12 of 1977

In re :

The General Secretary,
Rajasthan Bank Employees' Union,
C/o Punjab National Bank,
Bikaner

PETITIONER

Versus

The General Manager,
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.,
Johri Bazar,
Central Office,
Jaipur.

AWARD

The Central Government as appropriate Government made a reference u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 vide its order No. L-12012/189/76-D.I.A dated the 5th February, 1977 to this Tribunal in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the management of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri S. N. Gupta w.e.f. 30-7-78 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?"

2. On receipt of this reference usual notices were sent to the parties and the reference was registered. A Statement of claim was filed on behalf of the workman. Thereafter a written statement was filed on behalf of the Management and the case was adjourned for evidence. Rather than producing any evidence an application dated 20-5-77 was filed on behalf of the workman—union in which it was stated that 'the union does not want to lead any oral evidence in the above noted reference nor desire to produce any document except a copy of the illegal termination order which is submitted herewith.' Thereafter statement of Shri Maan Singh Gupta, Counsel for the workman was recorded on 24-12-1977 wherein it was stated by him that 'I do not propose to lead any oral evidence and tender into evidence Ex. W/1 and close my evidence in his case.' Thereafter the case was adjourned for evidence of the Bank to 28th January, 1978. On 28th January, 1978 adjournment was requested by the Bank and the case was adjourned to 25th February, 1978. On 25th February, 1978 an application was filed by the Bank and in so far as the application raised certain basic points a reply was called for and the said application was disposed of vide my order dated the 29th March, 1978 by which order following four issues were framed in this case :

1. Whether the services of the workman Shri S. N. Gupta were terminated by the Bank of Rajasthan in exercise of powers vested in the Bank under 522 of the Shashtry Award?

2. Whether the services have been terminated under para 522 of Shastry Award bona fide ?

3. Whether the action of the Management of the Bank of Rajasthan Limited, Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri S. N. Gupta w.e.f. 30-7-78 is legal and justified ?

4. If issue No. 3 is decided against the Bank to what relief is the workman entitled ?

2. In so far as issues had been framed on 29-3-78 a fresh opportunity was afforded to the workman to produce the evidence on these issues but no evidence was produced on behalf of the workman rather it was stated by Shri R. L. Khandelwal, the representative of the union and the workman in his statement dated 29-7-78 that 'I do not propose to lead any evidence at this stage'. In consequence the case was adjourned for evidence of the Bank to 26-8-78. On 26-8-78 number of documents were filed on behalf of the Bank and it was thought proper that before evidence was recorded these documents be admitted and denied but before any admission and denial of these documents could be done an application was filed by the workman on 21-10-1978 to which a reply was filed by the Bank on 28-11-78. On 28-11-78 another application was filed by the workman and thereafter number of other miscellaneous applications were filed, as a result whereof the evidence of the Management could not be recorded until 12th December, 1979. In the meanwhile the workman had continued his efforts to postpone the disposal of this case on one pretext or another until on 13-7-79 he refused to represent his case. With the result that I was obliged to pass following orders :

'Camp at Jaipur'

Present : Workman in person Shri O. P. Vyas and Shri D. P. Sharma

The workman is not prepared to represent his case and as such the case shall proceed as if the workman is absent. So far evidence of bank to come up on 28-7-79.'

3. On 28-7-79 yet another application was moved by the workman whose notice was given to the other party but simultaneously affidavits were filed by the Management by way of its evidence and the case was adjourned for cross examination to 22-9-79. Ultimately when the case came up for cross examination on 7-11-79 Shri R. L. Khandelwal, the representative of the workman requested for yet another adjournment and a last opportunity was granted to the union and the workman for cross examination and the case was adjourned to 12th December, 1979. On 12th December, 1979 the workman was present with Shri R. L. Khandelwal and wanted to take part in the proceeding whereupon his statement was recorded to the effect that he may be permitted to join the proceeding and cross examine the witness of the Bank through

his attorney but the workman thereafter refused to take part in the proceedings and the statement and rather withdraw alongwith his representative. In consequence the case was proceeded as if the workman was still not present and the affidavits of the five witnesses were tendered by these witnesses and the said affidavits are Ex. M.W. 1/1, M.W. 2/1, M.W. 3/1, M.W. 4/1 and Ex. M.W. 5/1 and the evidence of the Bank was closed by the counsel for the Bank. Thereafter the arguments of the counsel of the Bank were heard and this is how the case has come up before me for disposal.

4. From the perusal of the statement of claim I find that it has been alleged by the workman that he was initially appointed as a clerk-cum-typist in the respondent Bank on probation on 19-9-61 and was confirmed on 19-2-62. But the workman had resigned on 12-1-68 and was re-employed on 22-1-68 as a permanent confirmed employee with three advance increments. The statement of claim further shows that the services of this workman were terminated on 30-7-76 allegedly without any charge sheet or explanation or enquiry and this act of termination has been alleged to be an act of victimisation and was not one under para 522 of Sastry Award as it purports to be. It is also urged that the termination is illegal, un-warranted in view of non-compliance with the provisions of Section 25-F of I.D. Act and finally it is urged that the termination was invalid as it was without any enquiry, show cause notice or disciplinary proceedings.

4. From the written statement I find that the fact of employment and termination has not been disputed by the Management. The Management has rather urged that the termination had been effected in pursuance of powers vested in the Management under para 522 of the Sastry Award and was a valid termination and did not attract the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 and it has been urged that the workman is not entitled to any relief what-so-ever in this reference.

5. Issue No. 1 :

The workman has not led any evidence what-so-ever upon this issue but he has produced the copy of order of termination which is Ex. W/1 and from the perusal of the said order it would be found that the services have been terminated in terms of para 522 of the Sastry Award. It is a small order and therefore it would be appropriate to reproduce it verbatim below :

THE BANK OF RAJASTHAN LIMITED

Personnel Deptt.

Jaipur

Dated 30-7-79

Ref. No. 28/PER/3328/76

ORDER

Shri S. N. Gupta, Clerk-cum-Typist of Malviya Nagar, Jaipur branch has been found inefficient and temperamentally unsuitable for work in the Bank. It has, therefore, been decided to terminate the services of Shri S. N. Gupta in terms of para 522 of the Sastry Award.

Accordingly, his services are hereby terminated with immediate effect. A pay order No. 883085 dated 30-7-76 for Rs. 2729.10 (Rupces Two thousand seven hundred twenty nine and paise 10) only being three months salary in lieu of notice is enclosed.

By order of the Chairman,

Sd/-

General Manager.

Copy to :

1. Shri S. N. Gupta, Clerk-cum-Typist C/o Manager, B/o Malviya Nagar, Jaipur branch P.O. for Rs. 2729.10 encld.

2. The Manager, B/o Malviya Nagar, Jaipur. The enclosed copy be delivered to Shri S. N. Gupta against the acknowledgement on the spare copy and the spare copy

bearing acknowledgement of Shri Gupta be returned to us for our record.

3. The Regional Manager II, Central Office, Jaipur.
4. The Manager (Personnel), Central Office, Jaipur.
5. Personal file of Shri S. N. Gupta.

Sd/- J. S. BABEL,
General Manager.

From the perusal of the order it is clear that the termination has been effected in exercise of powers vested in the Management under para 522 of the Sastry Award. The Management has also asserted in its written statement that the termination was in exercise of the powers vested in the Bank under para 522 of the Sastry Award. The Bank has examined Shri G. D. Rawat as M.W. 2 in para 12 of his affidavit he has stated that the services of the workman were decided to be terminated in accordance with the provisions of Section 522 of the Sastry Award and it was so done vide order dated 30-7-76. The said affidavit is Ex. M.W. 2/1. Shri G. D. Rawat is the Regional Manager of the respondent Bank. In the face of the order Ex. W/1 and the statement of Shri G. D. Rawat, the Regional Manager and the allegations in the written statement it is established that the services of the workman Shri S. N. Gupta were terminated by the Bank of Rajasthan in exercise of powers vested in the Bank under para 522 of the Sastry Award and this issue is decided accordingly.

6. Issue No. 2 :

It has been alleged by the workman that the termination under para 522 of the Sastry Award was not bonafide. In spite of every opportunity afforded to the workman the workman has not cared to produce any evidence what-so-ever to show that the termination was not bonafide under para 522 of the Sastry Award. From the perusal of the conduct of the Bank as evidenced by para 3 of the statement of claim it cannot be said that the Bank had acted mala fide in terminating the services of the workman under para 522 of the Sastry Award. If the Bank had any animosity against the workman it would not have re-employed the workman on the same post with three advance increments on 22-1-68 after the workman had resigned on 12-1-68. Further more merely by saying that the termination was mala fide. It cannot be assumed that the termination was in fact mala fide. The workman did not bring out any act or action of the Management either in his statement of claim or in his evidence to remotely suggest that the Bank had acted mala fide in having resort to para 522 of the Sastry Award while terminating his services. The statement of M.W. 2 as incorporated in his affidavit Ex. M.W. 2/1 goes to show that the Bank had not acted mala fide in terminating the services of the workman under para 522 of the Sastry Award. The Bank is an institution and acts through persons. Shri S. N. Gupta, the workman has not in his statement of claim referred to a single individual who bore malice against him and who was instrumental in getting his services terminated in consequence of that malice. The absence of such any malice on the part of any individual in the Bank-Management would itself establish that the termination of services of the workman under para 522 of the Sastry Award was bonafide. In view of these facts this issue is decided in favour of the Management.

7. Issue No. 3 :

The legality of the termination has been challenged firstly on the ground that it was in violation of Section 25-F of I.D. Act and secondly that no charge sheet was served upon the workman and no enquiry was held against him, although the order of termination of the workman was penal in nature.

8. As regards the attraction of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act to the case of this workman I would like to refer to the order of termination itself copy whereof is Ex. W/1. The order shows that the services of the workman were not terminated because he was surplus. It also does not show that the termination had been effected because the post upon which the workman was employed had ceased to exist. Rather the termination was because the workman

had been found inefficient temperamentally unsuitable for work in the Bank. It is not every termination which would attract the provisions of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act. It is only if the termination is by way of retrenchment that the provisions of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act are attracted to a case. The workman has relied upon the Supreme Court Judgment reported as State Bank of India Vs. N. Sundermani—1976(1)LLJ-478 but this Judgment has been a full Bench of Kerala High Court in a recent Judgment reported as 1979(1)LLJ-211, L. Rober D'Souza Vs. Executive Engineer, Southern Railway and it was held therein that the earlier rulings namely Paprieh Sugar Mills Ltd. Vs. Paprieh Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union—1957(1)LLJ-235, Barshi Light Railway Co. Ltd. Vs. Joglekar, 1957-SC-121, Hari Parshad Shiv Shanker Shukla's case (1957-SC-21) still hold good and are not in conflict with N. Sunder Mani's case and it had been in these successive rulings accepted that in spite of the language used in Section (OO) of the I. D. Act, 1947 any termination to be covered by retrenchment u/s 25-F must have surplusage as an essential element. This has not been the case in the instant case, so it cannot be held that there was any violation of Section 25-F which is not even attracted by the facts of the case and I hold accordingly. Sunder Mani's case has also been noticed in a D. B. Judgment of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ No. 851/77 which has been reported as 1978(37) F.L.R. 1 and from the perusal of this ruling also it would follow that the provisions of Section 25-F are not attracted by the case of this workman. As observed in the Kerala High Court and Delhi High Court Judgments element of surplusage was inherent in Sunder Mani's case including subsequent Hindustan Steel's 1977(1)LLJ-1 and DCM's case (1978(1)LLJ-1) cases but the same being not present in the instant case Section 25-F would not be attracted. Let us consider the matter from yet another angle. It would not be out of place to mention here that Section 2 of the I. D. Act itself provides that the definitions given in that section are subject to the repugnancy in the context and the subject. This would be clear from the use of words 'unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context...' of Section 2. Thus Sec. 2(OO) is definitely to be read subject to the context and when we read it in that context it cannot be said that the retrenchment u/s 25-F can be given that wider meaning as are used in section 2(OO). There are certain practical and legal difficulties if element of surplusage is not read into the definition of retrenchment as used in Section 25-F. If this element is not read into it, it would imply that if the services of an Apprentice or a Probationer, who are covered by the I. D. Act, 1947, are terminated for unsuccessful completion of apprenticeship or probation after having put in 240 days of work the provisions of section 25-F would be attracted which hardly can be the intention of the legislature. Similarly the Act itself provides exceptions in section 25-FF and section 25-FFF to Section 2(OO). If element of surplusage were not read into the word retrenchment as used in Sec. 25-F, Section 25-FF and Section 25-FFF would be superfluous and these cases should also be covered u/s 25-F which is not the case. Let us examine this aspect further. Section 25-G of I. D. Act lays down the procedure for retrenchment and this section governs the retrenchment u/s 25-F. It would not be possible to give effect to the provisions of section 25-F, if all cases of termination short of the three mentioned in section 2(OO) were to be covered. Take the present case in hand, this termination would be in violation of the procedure laid down in section 25-G and it is not possible to reconcile this position with the facts of this case and therefore an element of surplusage has to be essentially read into the definition of retrenchment as applicable to Section 25-F. Furthermore section 25-H of the I.D. Act provides for re-employment of retrenched workman in the circumstances mentioned therein and this section also cannot be complied with or observed in the termination of the present case because of the practical and the legal difficulties involved therein. I am sure the legislature never intended to include the cases of the present nature to be covered by definition of retrenchment as the term has been used in section 25-F, otherwise sections 25-FF, 25-FFF, 25-G and 25-H would be redundant. If an element of surplusage is not read into the definition of retrenchment as used in section 25-F in that event the cessation of service resulting from loss of lie in consequence of continued absence of the workman as provided in service rules or Standing Orders would also become a retrenchment which could hardly be the intention of the legislature. In view of this position it cannot be said that the termination of services of Shri S N Gupta was by way

of retrenchment or amounted to retrenchment and consequently the provisions of Section 25-F are not attracted by his case.

8. The only other ground on which the termination has been challenged is that even though the order is penal, no show cause notice was given to the workman and no enquiry was held. The order of termination has been reproduced above. From the perusal of the order it would be found that the services of the workman were terminated in exercise of powers vested in the Bank-Management by para 522 of the Sastry Award. Para 522 of the Sastry Award reads as follows :

"Section IV.—Procedure for termination of employment 522. We now proceed to the subject of termination of employment. We give the following directions :—

- (1) In cases not involving disciplinary action for misconduct and subject to clause (6) below, the employment of a permanent employee may be terminated by three months' notice or on payment of three months' pay and allowances in lieu of notice.
- (2) A permanent employee desirous of leaving the services of the bank shall give one month's notice in writing to the manager. A probationer desirous of leaving service shall give 14 days' notice in writing to the manager. A permanent employee or a probationer shall, when he leaves service, be given an order of relief signed by the manager.
- (3) If any permanent employee leaves the service of the bank without giving notice, he shall be liable to pay the bank one month's pay and allowances. A probationer, if he leaves service without giving notice, shall be liable for 14 days' pay and allowances.
- (4) The services of any employee other than a permanent employee or probationer may be terminated, and he may leave service, after 14 days' notice. If such an employee leaves service without giving such notice he shall be liable for a week's pay (including all allowances).
- (5) An order relating to discharge or termination of service shall be in writing and shall be signed by the manager. A copy of such order shall be supplied to the employee concerned.
- (6) In cases of contemplated closing down or of retrenchment of more than five employees, the following procedure shall be observed—
 - (a) two months' notice of such proposed action shall be given individually to all the employees concerned, with a statement of the reasons for such proposed action;
 - (b) the manager or an officer empowered in this behalf shall within the period of such notice hear any representation from the employees concerned or any registered union of bank employees;
 - (c) after the hearing of such representation and the receipt of a report in the matter, if necessary by the management, if it decides to give effect to the contemplated closing down or retrenchment in the original or an amended form the services of the employees may be terminated by giving notice or payment in lieu thereof for the periods prescribed above."

9. From the perusal of para 522 re-produced above it would be found that the services of a permanent employee can be terminated by three months' notice or on payment of three months' of pay in lieu of notice by a simple order of termination provided it did not involve disciplinary action for mis-conduct. Certainly in the instant case the Bank did not propose to take disciplinary action for mis-conduct against this workman and rather decided to terminate his services by a simple order of termination on payment of three months' and allowances. The order Ex. W/1 is clear that a pay order No. 885085 dated 30-7-76 for Rs. 2729.10 was enclosed alongwith the order to the workman by way of three months' salary. That being the position it cannot be said that any show cause notice or any enquiry was called for by the Bank while terminating the services of the workman in the instant

case. Para 522 of Sastry Award confers special powers on the Management of Banks to terminate the services of a permanent employee on payment of three months' salary where the Bank does not propose to institute any disciplinary proceedings against its workman. There is no doubt that these powers are of far reaching consequences but as long as these powers are intact it would be open to the Management to terminate the services of Bank employees in pursuance of this para. It does not enjoin upon the Management to issue any show cause notice or to institute any disciplinary proceedings or to hold enquiry against its workman while terminating his services in exercise of powers vested in the Management by this para 522. The fact that there is a mention of inefficiency or temperamental un-suitability of this workman in this order of termination would not take this order out of the purview of para 522 of Sastry Award. Reference to these words is only casual and by way of showing the background and is not penal in its nature. The Bank has examined five witnesses M.W. 1 to M.W. 5 to show the circumstances which led the Bank to take resort to para 522 of the Sastry Award to terminate the services of this workman and from the perusal of the affidavits of these five officers of the Bank it is clearly established that the order was not penal in its nature and had not been passed mala fide. The order does not show that the services have been terminated by way of punishment. It is a simple termination order in pursuance of para 522 of the Sastry Award and does not involve any element of penalty and not by way of disciplinary action or for mis-conduct and as such the action of the Management of the Bank of Rajasthan in terminating the services of Shri S. N. Gupta w.e.f. 30-7-76 is legal and justified.

10. Issue No 4 :

In view of my discussions and findings above on issue No. 1, 2 and 3 I hold that the workman Shri S. N. Gupta is not entitled to any relief in this reference.

11. For my discussions and findings above, it is awarded that the action of the Management of the Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri S. N. Gupta w.e.f. 30-7-76 is legal and justified and that the workman is not entitled to any relief in this reference.

Dated : 12-12-1979

MAHESH CHANDRA,

Presiding Officer

[F. No. L-12012/189/76-D. II(A)]

G. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

नई विल्ही, 20 दिसम्बर, 1979

कांग्रेस 86 केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह राय है कि नीह प्रथम सालों में नियोजन की आवस्यकतम मजदूरी, व्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 11) के प्रधीन नियत की जानी चाहिए;

अतः, प्रध, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 27 द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रक्रियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, प्रमाने इस आवश्यकी की सूचना देती है कि उक्त नियोजन को उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में जोड़ दिया जाए।

यदि इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन मास की अवधि के अवसान से पूर्व उक्त जोड़े जाने के संबंध में किसी व्यक्ति से कोई सुनाव या आपत्ति प्राप्त होती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर विचार करेगा।

[क्रमा-32017(2)/78-काल्या गो (एन.डी.यू.)]

धर्मोक नारायण, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1979

S.O. 86.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) in respect of employment in Iron Ore Mines;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to add the said employment to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act.

Any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person in respect of the said addition on or before the expiry of a period of three months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, will be considered by the Central Government.

[S. 32017(2)/78-WC(MW)]

ASHOK NARAYAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1979

S.O. 87.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Topa Colliery of Central Coalfields Limited, Post Office Kuju, District Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 19th December, 1979.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3.

DHANBAD

Reference No. 40 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Topa Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Kuju Distt. Hazaribagh.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

Industry : Coal. State : Bihar

Dated, the 14th December, 1979

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/S 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. L-20012/11/77-DIII(A) dated 4th May, 1978.

SCHEDULE

Whether the demand of the workmen of Topa Colliery of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Kuju, Distt. Hazaribagh for payment of lay-off compensation to 1183 workmen from 15th December, 1975 to 23rd December, 1975, is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

On behalf of the workmen herein the Vice-President of the United Coal Workers Union has filed a written statement of claim stating that the concerned workmen 1183 number were laid off by notice dated 14-12-1975 to 23-12-1975. The management has refused to pay them the lay off wages due to them, on the ground that for reasons beyond their control, to wit, the order of a Civil Court, they could not work the mine during the said period. They say that the said plea is not tenable as despite the order of the Civil Court remaining in force till August 1976 they provided employment to them from 23-12-1975 onwards. According to them, the management's incompetence was responsible for this lay off. They claim lay off compensation as per the provisions of Section 25(c).

The management in their written statement pleaded that they are not liable to pay any lay off compensation in the circumstances of the case. Topa colliery is one of the coal mines nationalised under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 with effect from 1-5-73. In October, 1975 there were 3572 workers in the colliery. Sri M. N. Chatterjee, the former owner of Topa colliery filed a civil Suit in September, 1975 before the Sub-Court, Hazaribagh for a declaration of his title as a mining lessee under a subsisting lease in respect of 850

acres of mining area in Topa village on the ground that this area was not covered by the Nationalisation Act and for a permanent injunction restraining the Coal Mines Authority, Central Division (which are now known as Coal India Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd., with effect from 1-11-1975) from working that area. The Sub-Court issued an ad-interim injunction restraining the management herein from working that mine. On a petition filed by the management for vacating that order, the Sub-Court modified the earlier order to the extent of allowing them to work within the disputed area where it was already working during the pendency of the suit. The Sub-Court finally disposed of the suit by its judgement dated 2-12-1975 holding that an extent of 64.5 acres out of the disputed area was to be treated as nationalised and the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Central Division would be allowed to work the existing quarries and inclines which they were already working and the remaining area would be allowed to be worked by the plaintiff Mr. Chatterjee. Against the above judgement and decree the management preferred an appeal to the High Court of Patna on 9-12-1975. The High Court by its order dated 11-12-1975 restrained both the parties from working the disputed 784.50 acres of land pending the disposal of the appeal. Because of this order of the High Court the management was not able to work the 30 quarries and inclines in which the workmen herein were engaged. The plea of the management that the above order would render about 1200 workmen idle was not considered favourably. The management contends that the concerned workmen who were employees of the former owner Mr. Chatterjee became their employees on Nationalisation. When the area in question was not covered by the Nationalisation Act, the workmen should automatically revert to their earlier position that is they should become the employees of the former owners. In this view, the management contends that there could be no employer and employee relationship between them and the concerned workmen during the period in question. However, the management, provided alternative employment to the workmen herein with effect from 24-12-1975 out of sympathetic considerations. It is said that the management cannot afford to pay the lay off compensation now demanded which may amount to Rs. 1.50 lacs as the colliery is already working at a loss. They further submit that when lay off compensation is not admissible as per their standing orders, the workmen would be entitled to such leave as is available to them by the relevant date for the lay off period. They offer to treat the period of lay off as such leave. Finally they submit that the demand for lay off compensation is not justified.

On behalf of the management a rejoinder to the workmen's statement of claim is filed, which is a mere denial of the averments made in the statement of claim.

On the above pleadings the issues that arise for consideration are :—

- (1) Whether the workmen herein are entitled to lay off compensation ?
- (2) To what relief ?

Both the parties have not chosen to lead any oral evidence. By consent of parties Exts. M-1 to M-3 are marked.

Issue (1)—The workmen herein who are said to be 1183 in number were laid off during the period 15-12-75 to 23-12-1975 both days inclusive. Ext. M-1 is the notice issued under Rule 75-A of the Rules (Central) framed under the Industrial Disputes Act. The workmen claim lay off compensation U/S 25-C of the Industrial Disputes Act. The management's stand is they are not liable to pay any such compensation for the reasons—

- (1) during the period of lay off the relationship of employer and employee remained suspended,
- (2) the lay off has to be ordered for reasons beyond their control and
- (3) as per their Standing Orders the workmen are not entitled to lay off compensation, but only to grant of such leave as they were entitled to on that date.

In order to appreciate the points raised on behalf of the management it is necessary to briefly narrate the facts leading to the issue of the lay off notice. As per the provisions of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 the colliery

in question viz. Topa colliery was nationalised with effect from 1-5-73. In October, 1975 the former owner of this colliery instituted a suit before the Sub-Court, Hazaribagh for a declaration of his title to 850 acres of land, stating that the said extent was not covered by the Nationalisation Act and for a permanent injunction restraining the management from carrying on mining operations therein. Pending the suit the learned Sub-Judge issued an order of temporary injunction on 1-10-75 restraining the management from carrying on mining operations in the disputed area. At the instance of the management the above order was modified on 3-10-75 permitting the management to work the existing quarries and inclines in the disputed area where they were already working. From the lay-off notice Ext. M-1 it appears that there are 30 mines and inclines in the disputed area. The management says that by the date of this interim order 3572 workers were engaged in carrying on mining operations in that area. On 2-12-75 the learned Sub-Judge disposed of the suit itself holding that out of the disputed area an extent of 64.5 acres was to be treated as nationalised and the remaining extent of acres 784.50 was declared to be the property of the plaintiff. Against that judgement and decree, the management preferred an appeal to the High Court of Patna. Pending the disposal of the appeal the management prayed for suspension of the operation of the decree of the Sub-Court and to permit them to operate the mine. The management claims to have submitted before the High Court that if they were not allowed to operate the mine, several hundreds of employees would be rendered idle. They offered to maintain separate accounts if permitted to carry on the mining operations for the duration of the appeal, to safeguard the interests of the plaintiff in the event of his success in the appeal. The High Court by its order Ext. M-2 dated 11-12-75 restrained both the parties from working the mines in the disputed area of acres 784.50. Meanwhile the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act was amended and the amendment came into force on 29-4-76. By virtue of Sections 3 & 4 of the Amendment Act., coal mining by private individuals was prohibited. In view of the new law the High Court by its order Ext. M-3 dated 27-8-76 vacated the interim injunction already granted. It is not disputed that from 24-12-75 they were able to provide alternative work for all the workmen in question.

The contention of Sri T. P. Chowdhury for the management is that they took over the entire extent of Topa colliery under the Nationalisation Act, along with the entire labour force working there. When the Civil Court declared that acres 784.50 from out of it did not form part of the nationalised mine, but the separate property of the former owner, the labour force along with the mines situated in that area should automatically revert to the plaintiff Mr. Chatterjee. In this view of the matter, it is argued that the relationship of employer and employee remained suspended during the period in injunction order of the High Court remained in force. It is the management's case that the labour force engaged in the working of the mines in the disputed area should go to the plaintiff along with the land. This argument cannot be accepted. From the date of nationalisation on 1-5-73 the entire labour force was taken over by the nationalised company. From that date till the date of the adjudication proceedings it does not appear that the management ever disputed the existence of employer and employee relationship between them and the workmen herein. Instead of denying the existence of such relationship, they issued the lay off notice Ext. M-1, setting out the circumstances in which they could not provide employment to the workmen herein. Further the relationship of master and servant cannot automatically change with the ownership of the land in the absence of a specific agreement to this effect between the labour force and the management or a direction from the Court to that effect.

The next contention advanced on behalf of the management is that since this lay off was brought about by circumstances beyond their control, they cannot be made liable to pay lay off compensation. If the law does not provide for exemption under such circumstances, the Court cannot absolve the management of the liability cast upon it. Section 25-C of the Industrial Disputes Act dealing with the payment of lay off compensation or Section 25-E laying down conditions in which the workmen are not entitled to such compensation does not provide for any exception under the circumstances pleaded by the management.

Then Sri T. P. Chowdhury invited attention to the standing order given below to contend that since the circumstances under which lay off has been ordered by the company do not fall within the provisions of Section 2(kkk) the workmen are not entitled to claim lay off compensation U/S 25-C :

"Stoppage of work and re-opening (a) subject to the provisions of Chapter VA of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the employer may, at any time, in the event of underground trouble, fire, catastrophe, break down of machinery, stoppage of power supply, epidemic civil commotion or any other cause beyond the control of the employer stop any section of the mine wholly or partly for any period or periods. (b) In the event of such stoppage during working hours the workmen affected shall be notified by notice put up on the notice board in the departments concerned and of the office as soon as practicable as to when work will be resumed and whether they are to remain or leave their place of work. The workmen will not ordinarily be required to remain for more than two hours after the commencement of the stoppage. Whenever workmen are laid off on account of failure of plant or a temporary curtailment or production or other causes they shall be paid compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Where no such compensation is admissible, they shall be granted leave with or without wages as the case may be at the option of the workman concerned, leave with wages being granted to the extent of any leave due to them. When

workmen are to be laid off for an indefinitely long period, their services may be terminated subject to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. If normal work is resumed two week's notice thereof shall be given by the posting of notices at or near the mine office and the workmen discharged earlier by the employer shall, if they present themselves for work, have preference for re-employment".

It is said that the latter part of the Standing Order applies to the present case and therefore the workmen are merely entitled to grant of such leave as they had to their credit at the commencement of the period of lay off. I do not agree with this contention. The work of mining had to be stopped in the instant case when the civil Court by its order denied the management all access to the mines. This comes within the meaning of the clause 'for any other reason' occurring in Section 2 (kkk). Since the circumstances that led to the lay off in the instant case fall within the ambit of Section 2(kkk), I hold on Issue (1) that the workmen are entitled to claim lay off compensation U/S 25-C.

Issue (2)—In view of the finding on Issue (1) the reference is answered as follows : The demand of the workmen for payment of lay off compensation from 15-12-75 to 23-12-75 is justified.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/11/77-D.III(A)]

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer